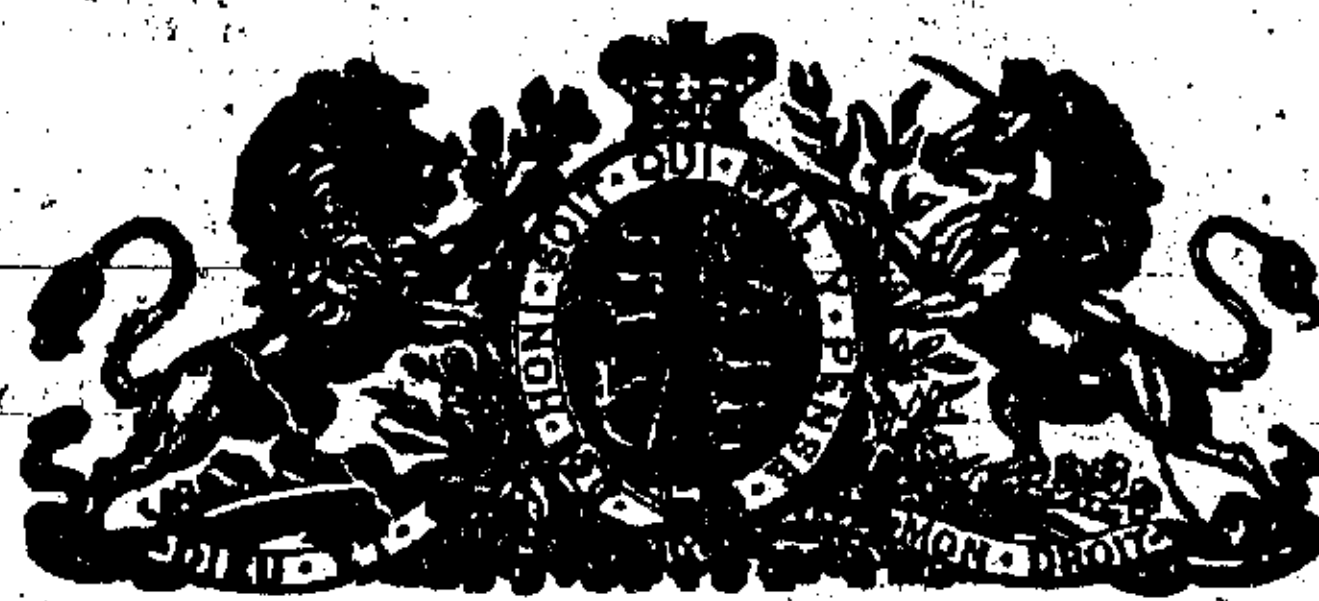


# CHINA



# MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXV. No. 4984. 號八廿月六年九十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1879.

日九初月五年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTT, Ladgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENRY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 160 & 162, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSNY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 139, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTT, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Singapore. C. HENRIKSEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—Macao, Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co. Macao, CAMPBELL & Co. Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co. Foochow, HENDER & Co. Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. and KELLY & WALSHE. Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

## BANKS.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL,.....\$5,000,000 Dollars.  
RESERVE FUND,.....\$1,300,000 Dollars.

#### COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—W. H. FORBES, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman.—Hon. W. KESWICK.  
E. R. BELLING, Esq.  
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.  
H. HOPKINS, Esq.  
A. MOYER, Esq.  
WILHELM REINHARD, Esq.  
F. D. SASSOON, Esq.  
W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

#### CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong,.....THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.  
MANAGER.

Shanghai,.....EWEEN CAMERON, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

#### HONGKONG.

##### INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

##### LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,  
No. 1, Queen's Road East.  
Hongkong, February 15, 1879.

#### NOTICE.

### ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

THE AGENCY of this BANK at HONGKONG will be CLOSED and WITHDRAWN from 1st July next. CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT RECEIPTS will be PAID there AT ONCE with INTEREST to Date, or transferred to this Branch at the Exchange of the Day at the option of Constituents.

GEO. O. SCOTT,

p. Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,  
Hongkong, May 23, 1879.

### COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 20th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....\$3,200,000.  
RESERVE FUND.....\$250,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bergère, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at:  
LONDON, BOULBON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLES, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW.

LONDON BANKERS:  
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,  
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.  
E. G. VOUILLEMONT,  
Manager, Shanghai.  
Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

## Bank.

### CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 3 " 2 per cent. " "

H. H. NELSON,

Manager.

Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL,.....£800,000.  
RESERVE FUND,.....£150,000.

#### Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

#### RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

##### ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

## Intimations.

### CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT LOAN 1874.

THE COUPONS falling due 30th June current of the above LOAN, together with the BONDS DRAWN for Redemption, will be Paid at the Office of this CORPORATION on and after that Date.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,  
Agents Issuing the Loan,  
T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, June 25, 1879. jy1

### KELLY & WALSHE, PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS,

TOBACCONISTS & NEWS AGENTS, BEG to intimate that they will Open a BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT in MARINE HOUSE, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong (next door to the Exchange). MR. WALTER BREWER will SIGN per Procuration.

Shanghai, June 1879. jy10

#### NOTICE.

SUN SHING has REMOVED to No. 62, QUEEN'S ROAD, Opposite the CHARTERED BANK.

Hongkong, June 24, 1879. jy24

#### NOTICE.

### VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his Friends and the Public generally that he has engaged the Services of a THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED EUROPEAN ASSISTANT, who will attend solely to the DISPENSING DEPARTMENT, hoping thereby to merit in a greater degree their Confidence and Patronage.

WM. CRUCKSHANK.

Hongkong, June 26, 1879. jy26

#### NOTICE.

AT A MEETING of the CONSULTING COMMITTEE of the HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY and the DIRECTORS of the CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Held on the 20th Instant, the following Resolution was carried unanimously:—

"It is agreed between the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company and the China Fire Insurance Company, that on and after the 1st JULY Proximo, a CASE DISCOUNT of 20 PER CENT. be allowed upon all Premia, whether Contributed by SHAREHOLDERS or not, in lieu of the ANNUAL BONUS hitherto declared after the Closing of each Year's Accounts."

By Order.

For the Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited,

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

General Managers.

For the China Fire Insurance Co., Limited,

JAMES B. COUGHTREY,

Secretary.

Hongkong, June 26, 1879.

#### NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of OCTOBER, DR EASTLAKE will receive his PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS, No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the MEDICAL HALL.

Hongkong, September 23, 1879.

## Intimations.

### EX LATE ARRIVALS.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS, Latest Editions. CAVENTISH ON WHIST. POLE'S THEORY OF WHIST. WALKER'S CORRECT CARD. BALBRIGGAN UNDERSHIRTS (A Novelty). WIRE RAT TRAPS. BULL'S EYE LANTERNS. BATH SPONGES. WHITE BRO'S PORTLAND CEMENT.

LAWN TENNIS BATS, BALLS and NETS. LAWN BOWLS, QUOITS and OTHER GAMES. Scotch Home-made JAMS and JELLIES. PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS. ICE PITCHERS and PAILS. AUTOMATON UMBRELLAS. FRENCH BOOTS and SHOES. English BOOTS and SHOES.

CHRISTY'S BLACK and DRAB HATS. "YOU DIRTY BOY." COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD TOBACCO. American GOLDEN LEAF TOBACCO. Well-Seasoned CIGARS. MEERSCHAUM PIPES and CIGAR TUBES. POCKET-KNIVES. QUININE. CONSTABULARY REVOLVERS. SPIRIT LEVELS. New Style CHIT BOOKS.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, June 19, 1879.

## 7th DRAWING.

### Chinese Imperial 8 per Cent. Loan of 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in conformity with the stipulation contained in the Bonds of this Loan, the following numbers of Bonds to be paid off at par, in Hongkong on the 30th of June, and in London on the 19th of August next, when the Interest thereon will cease to be payable, were this Day drawn at the Offices of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, situate No. 31 Lombard Street, in this City, in the presence of Mr. GEORGE HENRY BURNETT, Accountant of the said Corporation, and of the undersigned Notary.

#### NUMBERS OF BONDS DRAWN.

7	641	1288	1931	2562	3199	3807	4434	5045	5671
39	663	1319	1950	2585	3202	3840	4442	5069	5684
55	689	1325	1972	2611	3223	3845	4472	5098	5716
61	714	1360	1995	2634	3258	3876	4490	5109	5731
88	737	1368	2014	2650	3263	3893	4518	5126	5743
101	747	1398	2029	2670	3299	3906	4529	5143	5768
138	769	1411	2050	2681	3319	3939	4562	5170	5798
143	796	1423	2067	2703	3336	3955	4568	5183	5807
172	813	1454	2090	2726	3351	3970	4587	5209	5827
186	828	1470	2110	2750	3378	3994	4603	5222	5851
218	849	1490	2133	2765	3386	4017	4634	5257	5880
237	866	1506	2158	2781	3404	4021	4635	5272	5896
260	884	1536	2165	2815	3431	4044	4671	5292	5905
266	904	1541	2193	2840	3458	4074	4700	5301	5932
317	946	1590	2239	2883	3469	4083	4717	5327	5948
336	975	1616	2252	2893	3493	4107	4734	5347	5965
359	991	1626	2279	2904	3515	4133	4744	5380	5991
378	1012	1653	2287	2928	3557	4170	4766	5409	6032
400	1023	1676	2317	2954	3575	4198	4803	5421	6047
402	1045	1683	2336	2973	3596	4228	4828	5455	6065
431	1069	1719	2342	2982	3618	4238	4851	5475	6066
458	1094	1735	2363	3002	3629	4245	4880	5493	6134
476	1107	1758	2389	3040	3654	4261	4890	5503	6134
495	1133	1761	2412	3054	3673	4282	4912	5523	6152
510	1152	1782	2437	3067	3686	4308	4937	5555	6165
539	1172	1809	2456	3093	3720	4325	4950	5573	6198
555	1196	1831	2467	3104	3721	4355	4973	5591	6216
574	1202	1853	2488	3129	3754	4375	4989	5605	6230
591	1223	1878	2503	3149	3763	4385	5006	5637	6243
602	1259	1894	2535	3161	3798	4402	5031	5641	6264
630	1265	1907	2559						

314 Bonds for £100 Sterling each, = £31,400.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

(Signed) GEO. H. BURNETT,

Accountant.

Countersigned,

W. W. VENN, Junior,

Notary Public,

2, Pope's Head Alley, Cornhill, E.C.

LONDON, 22nd April, 1879.

## NOTICE.

### CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1878.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above OFFICE are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a LIST of THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS for the Year ending 31st December, 1878, in order that the Distribution of the PROFITS Reserved for CONTRIBUTORS may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 30th JUNE Next will be Adjusted by the OFFICE, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1879. jy30

### HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.

GOODS RECEIVED on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS, under European supervision; and VESSELS Discharged alongside the Wharf, on favorable Terms, with quick despatch. Also entire GODOWNS to be let.

METTER & Co.

Hongkong, June 2, 1879. jy2

## NOTICE.

ALL CLAIMS against the Undersigned Firm, to be sent in on or before the 30th Instant, or they will not be Recognized.

W. B. SPRATT & Co.

Hongkong, June 3, 1879. jy30

### HONGKONG & CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 10th Proximo, both days inclusive.

A. NEWTON,

Manager.

Hongkong, June 19, 1879. jy10

### G. FALCONER & Co.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS, AND JEWELLERS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.

46, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, June 20, 1879. jy20

## Intimations.

### TAKASIMA MINE.

#### NOTICE.

MR. NAKAHARA KUNINOZUKE has been appointed my Sole AGENT for the sale of all COAL produced from the TAKASIMA MINES, and all Purchases of such Coal must be made through him and his representatives on and after the 16th Instant.

GOTO SHOJIRO.

Nagasaki, June 13, 1879.

ON and After the 16th Instant, my Representatives for the SALE of all COAL produced from the Takasima Mines will be

At Nagasaki,

MR. RYLE HOLME.

At China Ports, Hongkong and Elsewhere, Messrs JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Or their Agents.

NAKAHARA KUNINOZUKE.

Nagasaki, June 13, 1879.

THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for Hongkong and China for the Sale of their LEAD by the MICHELANI MINING SOCIETY.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, June 27, 1879. sc27

#### NOTICE.

### HONGKONG COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

THE EXCHANGE ROOMS in MARINE HOUSE, Queen's Road Central, are Open Daily for the use of MEMBERS from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Special Days—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 12 to 12.30 and 4 to 4.30 p.m. Applications for admission as Members to be addressed to

E. GEORGE,

Hongkong, June 18, 1879. Secretary.

#### DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS will visit SHANGHAI during the Summer Months, leaving Hongkong on the 1st of April next, and returning about 1st November.

Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

## Shipping.

### Steamers.

FOR NEWCHWANG (DIRECT.) The Steamship "THALES,"

Captain PETERS, will leave for the above Port on SUNDAY, the 29th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, June 27, 1879. jy29

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG. The British Steamship "SAINT MARK,"

Captain JOHNSON, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 30th Inst., at 2 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to HOP KEE.

Hongkong, June 26, 1879. jy30

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW. The Steamship "NAMO,"



## Notices of Firms.

## NOTICE.

MR. CARL STIEBEL is authorized from this date to SIGN our Firm by Procuration here, at Shanghai and at Yokohama.

REISS & Co.

Hongkong, May 29, 1879. jn29

## NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. WALTER SCOTT FITZ, in our Firm in Hongkong and China, CEASED on the 31st December last.

Mr. CHARLES VINCENT SMITH is admitted a Partner from this date.

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1879. jy1

## NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. CHAN HING WO in our Firm CEASED on the 21st day of January, 1879.

MAN FOOK SING HONG,

60 and 62, Bonham Strand.

Hongkong, June 6, 1879. jy6

## NOTICE.

MR. NGAN FOOK HOP was admitted a PARTNER in our Firm on the 22nd day of January, 1879.

MAN FOOK SING HONG,

60 and 62, Bonham Strand.

Hongkong, June 6, 1879. jy6

## NOTICE.

MR. JAMES ANDERSON, formerly Manager of the Fookow Docks, has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

J. INGLIS & Co.,

Victoria Foundry, Wanchai.

Hongkong, April 1, 1879. jy8

## To Let.

## TO LET—AT WANCHAI.

FIRST CLASS GODOWNS.

Goods of every description Landed and Stored.

For terms, apply to

LANDSTEIN & Co.

Hongkong, April 4, 1879. jy4

## TO LET.

(For Eight Months.)

THE PARSEE VILLA, ROBINSON ROAD, FURNISHED, Possession from 1st July next. Rent moderate. For Particulars, apply at

THE OFFICE OF THIS PAPER.

Hongkong, May 30, 1879.

## TO LET.

(On Peddar's Wharf.)

OFFICES, fronting the Harbour, and GODOWNS; with possession from the 1st of July next.

Apply to

G. R. LAMMERT.

Hongkong, June 14, 1879.

## TO LET.

ON MARINE LOT No. 65, formerly known as the "Blue Houses," Praya East—A GROUND FLOOR and A FIRST FLOOR, either separately or together. FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.

Apply to

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, June 3, 1879.

## TO LET.

HOUSES—No. 9, ZETLAND STREET, and No. 7, PEDDAR'S HILL.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, April 29, 1879.

## TO LET.

OFFICES in CLUB CHAMBERS.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, April 8, 1879.

## TO LET.

DUART, ARBUTHNOT ROAD, at present in the occupation of Messrs GILMAN & Co. Immediate Possession, for one Year certain, at a Rental of \$100 per month.

Apply to

STEPHENS & HOLMES,

Solicitors,

2, Club Chambers, June 5, 1879.

"ROSE VILLAS"—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, BONHAM ROAD.

WITH Large TENNIS LAWN.

Apply to

SHARP & DANBY,

No. 6, Queen's Road Central, late Messrs E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Hongkong, May 10, 1879.

## TO LET.

MAHINE HOUSE—WEST.

SECOND FLOOR and a GODOWN.

OFFICES in Queen's Road, now under the occupation of Messrs WILSON & BIRD, and Messrs DAVIS & Co.

Also,

OFFICES and GODOWN in DUNDAS STREET.

Apply to

E. B. BELLION.

Hongkong, May 21, 1879.

## Mails.



STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-AMPTON, AND LONDON (Direct); ALSO BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship TEHERAN, Capt. A. JOHNSON, will leave this on TUESDAY, the 1st July, at Noon. For further Particulars, apply to

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, June 17, 1879. jy1

## Occidental &amp; Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. GAELIC will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, July 3rd, 1879, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, and Europe. Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai. Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 2nd Proximo. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day: all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required. A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS. Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Offices addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco. For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

H. M. BLANCHARD, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, June 9, 1879. jy8

## NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES; ALSO, BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON TUESDAY, the 8th of July, 1879, at Noon, the Company's S. S. AZA, Commandant REYNIER, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, REVOIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places. Cargo and Speed will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe. Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Speed and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 7th of July, 1879. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required. For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, June 25, 1879. jy8

## NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I. and II., A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tubingen.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1879.

## INSURANCES.

SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY OF WINTERTHUR.

INSURANCES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 3, 1879. jyn8

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

INSURANCES against FIRE granted at Current Rates. Considerable Reduction in Premium for LIFE Insurance in China.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 2, 1879. jyn8

## Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department. Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

Fire Department. Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department. Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Act of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.) NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit, are distributed annually to Contributors whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH, Secretary.

Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. (FIRE AND LIFE.) CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions. Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision. If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling of which is paid up £ 100,000 " Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000 " Annual Income £ 250,000 "

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG. AGENTS at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang. Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGES FOR POLICY FEE.

J. A. B. COUGHRAN, Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

## For Sale.

FOR SALE. JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Hongkong, May 26, 1879.

FOR SALE. (To close a Consignment.) A Few Cases RUINART'S well-known CHAMPAGNE, at \$10 per Case of 1 dozen Quarts. \$11 per Case of 2 " Pints.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, June 17, 1879. jy17

SELLING OFF. As it is necessary to Effect a COMPLETE CLEARANCE by the end of the present month,—The whole of

LAMBERT ATKINSON & Co.'s REMAINING

VARIED STOCK,—comprising: FAMILY STORES. WINES. SPIRITS. STATIONERY. BOOKS. ELECTRO-PLATED WARE. GLASSWARE. CROCKERY. SHIPOHANDLERY. &c., &c., &c.

Will be sold at FURTHER GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Hongkong, June 4, 1879.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. BRITISH BARQUE VALE OF DOON, FROM ANTWERP.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods. Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 13, 1879.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. S. S. DIEMNAH.

NOTICE. CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. Gange, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing. Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before To-day, the 25th Instant, at 1 p.m., requesting it to be landed here. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after WEDNESDAY, the 2nd July, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, June 25, 1879. jy2

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Ex Yangtze.

W M F (in cross) } Order, 1 case Haberdashery, from London.

O AME (in diamond) } Nos. 16/17, Or, 2 cases T J (in diamond) } Flannel, from L'don.

Ex Ava.

M F (in diamond) } 24, 1 case Buttons, B (in diamond) } from London.

V S O 25, 1 case Millinery, from London.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, June 18, 1879.

## Intimations.

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.) PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL. Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collected from the journals published at the various ports in those countries. It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary. Subscription, 60 cents per Copy (postage paid 60 cents.) \$12 per annum (postage paid \$12.50.) Orders should be sent to GEO. MEYER BIRD, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer. Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily China Mail.

## Intimations.

A NEW STOCK OF NEAT JOBBING TYPES HAVING BEEN RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND.

THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE BOOK & JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT REASONABLE RATES. FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES ASSORTED SIZES, IN GOLD AND COLOURS.

BALL PENCILS, assorted colours.

MENU CARDS, In Gold & Coloured Borders & Patterns.

BOOKS BOUND IN APPROVED PATTERNS.

For Sale.

AGREEMENTS FOR FOREIGN-GOING SHIPS, LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S WASHING BOOKS, CONTRACT PASSAGE TICKETS, EXPORT CARGO REPORTS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, CHARTER PARTIES, SHIPPING ORDERS, BILLS OF LADING, PASSENGER LISTS, BILLS OF SALE, LOG BOOKS, WILLS, &c., &c., &c.

China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, (Back of Club).

THE FOLKLORE OF CHINA BY N. B. DENNY, Ph.D.

THE following are selected from numerous notices which have appeared in the London, Continental and Eastern papers:—

Dr. Denny has done good service in bringing together and presenting in readable form the hitherto scattered contributions to Chinese Folklore—Times.

A very important addition to Folklore literature—Athenaeum.

The book is entertaining and adds a good deal to the facts of comparative mythology—Fall Mail Budget.

A worthy pendant to Archbishop Gray's valuable volumes—Graphic.

A very amusing and very instructive book—Spectator.

Adds useful testimony to curious information—Ill. London News.

Full of curious interest to the general reader and of valuable material for the ethnological philosopher—British Quarterly Review.

We are indebted to Dr. Denny for a welcome addition to all existing stores of popular superstitions—John Bull.

A work which merits attention as being to a large extent sui generis—Globe.

An interesting and important work. Printed on fine paper it will be a book for the boudoir as well as for the savant—Naval and Military Gazette.

Mr. Denny's book shows us that man is the same at bottom whether his skin be yellow or white—London Quarterly Review.

We can promise the special student a rich fund of matter on a very interesting subject—Printing Times.

Contains some very curious illustrations of Chinese superstitions—London and China Express.

Deserving of careful reading. Throws much light on the study of comparative mythology—(Shanghai) Celestial Empire.

Dr. Denny has contributed not a little to exhibit the inner life and mode of thought of the Chinese people—North China Herald.

Amusing and instructive enough to command a ready sale—Hongkong Daily Press.

The book is one for the general reader; thoroughly readable and entertaining from beginning to end—China Mail.

A book of reference to the student and a light and pleasant volume—Shanghai Courier.

Abounding with entertaining and interesting matter—Japan Mail.

Pleasantly written and instructive—Straits Times.

We trust the author will continue his interesting researches. He has produced a very interesting and valuable volume even if he has not established his theory—New York Nation.

Representative of the interest and importance of the study of folklore—London Tatler.

We may thank Mr. Denny for treating the subject with broad ideas and from a high plane—New York Evening Post.

Dr. Denny appears to have done his work with great thoroughness—Australasian.

Nous savons gré à l'auteur de la peine qu'il s'est donnée à recueillir des matériaux importants—La République française (Paris).

Il volume del signor Denny è di quelli che non si leggono, ma si divorano—Revista di Roma.

Indispensable to the student of the very instructive subject of Folklore—Dublin University Magazine.

For Sale by Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, Jan. 11, 1879. [twilap]8

SAILORS' HOME.

ANY Cast-off CLOTHING, BOOKS, or PAPERS will be thankfully received at the SAILORS' HOME, West Point.

Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

## Intimations.

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Articles of Agreement, the Directors have declared a DIVIDEND to POLICYHOLDERS for the FIFTEEN MONTHS ending 31st December 1878, of THIRTY-THREE PRA CENT. on the NET PREMIA CONTRIBUTED, payable at our OFFICE on and after the 15th Instant.

POLICYHOLDERS are requested to send in particulars of their Contributions.

By Order of the Directors,

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 5, 1879.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 percent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agents is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of the Agents:—

Macao.—Man Chuen Shop.

Canton.—Sung Chuen Native Post Office, Luen Hing Street; Chui Hing Low Hotel, Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan Tai Street; Mr Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wen Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwai Hing Shop, Sin Chong, Honam.

Singapore.—Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shup Loong Hong.

Amoy.—Chin Cheong Hong, Mook Kah Street.

Fookow.—Mr Yu Ching Cheong, Fookow Arsenal; Mr Lam Kwok Ching, Maritime Customs.

Shanghai.—Mr Ng Ching Shun, Maritime Customs; Mr Ho Yee Chuen, Maritime Customs; Mr Chuen Sing Hol, Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr Kwong Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School; and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop.

Ningbo.—Mr Sung Min Chee, Maritime Customs.

Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.

Chingoo.—Yee Shun Hong.

Japan.—Mr Leong Chun Tong, Municipal Office, Yokohama.

Saigon.—Wohang Hong.

Singapore.—Ting Kee Hong; Kwong Foot Sang Hong.

Penang.—Yow Wing Fong; Argus Office.

Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.

San Francisco.—Kwong Fong Tai Hong.

The above are some of the Agents, others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negotiations are in progress with the express couriers who carry the official despatches and Peking Gazette, to circulate the Chinese Mail in the interior of China.

Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

Chair and Boat Hire.

LEGALIZED TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR BEARERS, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats.

Half hour, ... 10 cts. 1 Hour, ... 20 cts. Three hours, ... 50 cts. 5 Hours, ... 70 cts. Day (from 6 to 6), ... One Dollar.

Licensed Bearers (each).

Hour, ... 10 cts. Half day, ... 35 cts. Day, ... 50 cts.

BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE.

BOATS.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 gals, per Day, ... \$8.00 1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 gals, per Load, ... 2.00 2nd Class Cargo Boat of 500 gals, per Day, ... 3.50 2nd Class Cargo Boat of 500 gals, per Load, ... 1.75 3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ka-kau Boat of 800 gals, per Day, ... 1.50 3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ka-kau Boat of 800 gals, per Load, ... 1.00 3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ka-kau Boat of 800 gals, Half Day, ... .60

Sampans.

or Pullaway Boats, per Day, ... \$1.00 " One Hour, ... .50 " Half an Hour, ... .10 After 6 p.m., ... 10 cents extra.

Nothing in this Scale prevents private agreements.

That for the Street Coolies is as follows:—

STREET COOLIES.

Scale of Hire for Street Coolies:

One Day, ... 30 cents; Half Day, ... 20 cents; Three Hours, ... 12 cents; One Hour, ... 8 cents; Half Hour, ... 5 cents.

Nothing in the above Scale is to affect private agreements.







## To-day's Advertisements.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (On account of the concerned,)

## TUESDAY,

the 1st July, 1879, at Noon, at the Godown of Messrs DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,

76 Bales BOMBAY COTTON

YARN, lbs. 400.

Per S. S. "Khedive,"

(More or less damaged by sea water.)  
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

H. N. MODY,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, June 28, 1879.

## Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debts contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

JOHN R. STANHOPE, American barque, Capt. H. G. Pillbury.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

BRUNETTE, British barque, Capt. Wm. Dow.—G. R. Stevens & Co.

MIRIAM, American barque, Captain A. E. Parker.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

VIGILANT, American ship, Capt. John C. Ross.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

G. C. TRUFANT, British ship, Captain G. Thomas.—Messageries Maritimes.

MONTE ROZA, American ship, Capt. C. O. Carter.—Borneo Co., Ltd.

GALLEY OF LOBBE, British steamer, Capt. J. L. Dryden.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

June 27, *Emeralda*, British steamer, 385, Cullen, Amoy June 26, General.—Russell & Co.

June 27, *China*, British steamer, 1086, T. Alderton, Yokohama June 21, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

June 28, *Teheran*, British steamer, 1871, A. H. Johnson, Shanghai June 25, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

June 28, *Malwa*, British steamer, 1775, P. S. Tomlin, London May 8, Gibraltar, Malta, Suez, Bombay, Galle, Penang, and Singapore, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

June 28, *R. M. Hayward*, American 8-m. schooner, 605, L. B. Doane, Chefoo May 28, Boats.—CHINESE.

June 28, *Namoa*, British steamer, 862, G. Westoby, Focchow June 24, Amoy 25, and Swatow 27, General.—DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

June 28, *Thoon Kramon*, Siamese barque, 474, P. W. Vorrath, Bangkok June 9, Rios.—SIEGSEN & Co.

## DEPARTURES.

June 28, *Edith*, for San Francisco.

28, *Brunette*, for Manila.

28, *Deutschland*, for Tientsin.

28, *Queen of England*, for Bangkok.

28, *Menmuir*, for Focchow.

28, *Satanstora*, for Manila.

28, *Emeralda*, for Manila.

## CLEARED.

*Prima Donna*, for London.

*Cordovan*, for Saigon.

*Conquest*, for Hoibow & Halphong.

*Thales*, for Newchwang.

*Stentor*, for Singapore, &c.

*Kiukiang*, for Canton.

*Heironymus*, for Whampoa.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per *Teheran*, from Shanghai: for Southampton, Capt. and Mrs. Beckett, 2 infants, and a maid; for Hongkong, Mr. O. Cottell and servant, and 11 Chinese deck.

Per *Malwa*, for Hongkong: from Southampton, Mr. Slesman, K.N., from Bombay, Messrs. Omer Moledina, Suleiman Curran, H. F. Miller, and W. Veal; from Penang, Gen. and Mrs. Donovan and servant, Lieut. Drummond, and 3 Chinese; from Singapore, 80 Chinese.—For Amoy: from Penang, 16 Chinese; from Singapore, 11 Chinese.—For Shanghai: from Southampton, Mrs. Clark's ayah; from Bombay, Mr. P. O. Mody.—For Yokohama: from Southampton, Messrs. Legg, and Wilkinson.

Per *Emeralda*, from Amoy, Mr. Chomley, 1 European deck, and 80 Chinese.

Per *Namoa*, from Coast Ports, Messrs. J. Anderson, and H. Ebell, 240 Chinese, and 1 European.

Per *China*, from Yokohama, 8 Chinese.

## DEPARTED.

Per *Salvadora*, for Manila, Miss Rose, and Miss Dancer.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Emeralda* reports: Left Amoy on the 26th inst. Had variable winds and squally throughout.

The Siamese barque *Thoon Kramon* reports: Fine weather and calm with easterly winds throughout.

The British steamer *Namoa* reports: Left Focchow Anchorage at 10 a.m. on the 24th inst. Experienced fresh Southerly winds and heavy weather. Arriving in Amoy on the 26th. S. S. Douglas left Amoy for Focchow. Left Amoy for Focchow. From Amoy to Swatow light variable Southerly winds and rain. Arriving at Swatow 26th, left Swatow 27th. Passed S. S. *Yongking* entering River. From Amoy to Focchow: S. S. *Glenalloch*, *Terzio*, *Marionetta*, *Syria*, *Monarch*, *San Gio*, and *San An*. In Amoy: S. S. *Corinthian*, *General*, and *Neuchapung*.

## POST OFFICE NOTICES.

## MAILS will close:—

For YOKOHAMA.—Per S. S. *Sunda*, To-morrow, the 29th inst. Registry closes at 3.15 p.m. Mail closes at 3.30 p.m. Paid Correspondence may then be posted in the moveable box on board the Packet.

For SHANGHAI.—Per S. S. *Malwa*, on Sunday, 29th inst. Registry closes at 2.45 p.m. Mail closes at 3 p.m. Late Letters received from 3.10 to 3.30, with 18 cents Late Fee. Paid Correspondence may then be posted in the moveable box on board the Packet. The Post Office will be open on Sunday from 8 to 9 a.m., and from 2 to 3.30 p.m.

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Per *Saint Mark*, at 1.30 p.m., on Monday, the 30th inst.

For SAIGON.—Per *Paladin*, at 2.30 p.m., on Monday, the 30th inst.

For BANGKOK.—Per *Rajmattimhar*, at 4.30 p.m., on Tuesday, the 1st July.

For SWATOW, AMOY, & FOCCHOW.—Per *Namoa*, at 9.30 a.m., on Wednesday, the 2nd July.

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, AND CALCUTTA.—Per *Hindustan*, at 2.30 p.m., on Thursday, the 3rd July.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.—The British Contract Packet *Teheran*, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 1st July, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe via Brindisi or Southampton; to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burma, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the Australian Colonies, E. or S. Africa, nor for Mauritius.

## MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW

## Shipping.

Daylight.—*Thales* leaves for Newchwang.

## MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

## Shipping.

2 p.m.—*Saint Mark* leaves for Singapore, &c.

## THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS

OF

DRUGGISTS' Sundries, NURSERY REQUISITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS

OF

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerale, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufacture is under direct and continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

## BIRTHS.

On the 18th May, at 3, Holland-park-gardens, W., the Wife of W. J. ALI, of a daughter.

On the 13th instant, at No. 13, International Hotel, Yokohama, the Wife of E. S. SMITH, of a Daughter.

## MARRIAGE.

On the 15th May, at St. John the Evangelist's, Penang, by the Rev. Dr. M'Anally, James David Osborne, eldest son of the late James Osborne, of London and Shanghai, to Rosa Oswald, third daughter of the late Rev. Edward Thompson, D.D., Vicar of Kingston and Rector of Huntingdon, Herefordshire; Vicar of Britley and Rector of Michael Church, Radnorshire.

## DEATHS.

On the 29th April, at the Charing-cross Hotel, Joseph Bland, aged 64, late of Shanghai.

On the 13th May, at Brompton, Dawlish, of consumption, aged 25, Henry Herman Baylis, eldest son of Dr H. F. Hance, H.B.M. Vice-Consul, Whampoa.

On the 14th instant, at the Grand Hotel Yokohama, Macors, the beloved Wife of J. O. FAY, Esq., of the Imperial Government Telegraphs. Aged 27 years.

The publication of this issue commenced at 8.55 p.m.

## THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1879.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND THE PUBLIC MEETING.

The following correspondence has been forwarded to us for publication. In directing the Colonial Secretary's letter of 30th May His Excellency the Governor would appear to have overlooked the fact that all the gentlemen who signed the letter of 26th May to the Hon. H. B. Gibb were proposers or seconders of Resolutions at the Public Meeting held on 7th October last, in which capacities they were clearly entitled to assume so much of a "representative character" as addressing their letter to the Chairman of that meeting implies.

Hon. W. Keswick and others to Hon. H. B. Gibb.

Hongkong, May 26, 1879.

Sir,—The proceedings of the public meeting of 7th October last, over which you presided, have not as yet obtained any official recognition, and we feel that it is of great importance that steps should be taken, without delay, with the view of eliciting, in a form available for publication, some information as to the course that has been adopted, with regard to the resolutions which were forwarded by you to His Excellency the Governor, for transmission to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

It is hardly necessary to remind you of the thoroughly representative character of the meeting, including, as it did, among its supporters, not only the great majority of the unofficial portion of Her Majesty's subjects in the Colony, but also the leading members of the other foreign communities.

In November last, a certain address to Her Majesty was presented to His Excellency the Governor, signed by a few respectable Chinese and many hundreds of the lower classes of the native population, of whom it may safely be said that they were utterly ignorant of the nature of the document to which they appended their signatures. The peculiar circumstances, under which this address was prepared, in the endeavour to counteract the effect of the resolutions adopted at the public meeting, are too notorious to require comment, and we refer to them now, merely because we learn from the *Government Gazette* that, in spite of the fact that it contained statements plainly untrue, the address was forwarded to the Secretary of State, with the sanction of a covering letter from His Excellency the Governor, which implicitly guaranteed its truthfulness.

The whole official correspondence, relating to this address, with a Chinese translation, is prominently published in the *Government Gazette* and, for some reason at present unexplained, the Secretary of State's formal acknowledgment is, in the Chinese version, couched in terms so extravagant and inaccurate, as to convey the impression that the delight of Her Majesty, on its receipt, was unbounded, which of course the original did not warrant. This fact has formed the subject of the severest animadversion by the local press.

You will no doubt agree with us that it is scarcely seemly that such a document as that above referred to should receive such prompt acknowledgment, while resolutions, the result of the maturest deliberation of those most interested in the welfare of the Colony, should be utterly ignored.

We therefore have to request that you, as our Chairman, will again communicate with the Governor, with the view of obtaining such information on the subject as His Excellency may be in a position to afford.

It is reported that His Excellency is about to leave for Japan on the 31st inst., and we beg your early attention to the matter, as the lengthened and almost unprecedented delay is producing the worst impression on the minds of the native population of the Colony.

We have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient servants,

(Signed) WILLIAM KESWICK, W. H. FORBES, H. H. NELSON, A. P. McEWAN, C. D. BOTTOMLEY, W. S. YOUNG, D. RUTHERFORD, A. MACOLYMOR.

The Hon. H. B. Gibb, Chairman Public Meeting of 7th October, 1878.

Hon. H. B. Gibb to Hon. Colonial Secretary.

(Copy) Hongkong, 26th May, 1879.

The Hon. W. H. MARSH, Colonial Secretary.

made a minute calling for the details of the night duties of the Police Force, and at the end of the following month (September) he referred the information so obtained, together with all the records in the possession of the Government respecting Crime, Police, Deportation, Flogging, Prison Discipline, &c., to a Committee of the Legislative Council, for their careful investigation and report. This Committee held some meetings and took some evidence before the public meeting (on the same subject) of the 7th October, but as the public records and documents placed by the Government at their disposal were numerous, and as the evidence had to be printed, they did not place the result of their investigation in the Governor's hands until the 11th of February 1879, the printed copies not being ready for transmission to the Secretary of State till early in March, so that the Governor did not forward the Report with his observations, to the Secretary of State until the 7th March 1879, and it was not till the following month that the Governor was able to send to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach a further report on certain recommendations of the Committee respecting the operation of the Deportation Ordinances.

The fact that this Committee of the Legislative Council, presided over by the Senior Police Magistrate, Mr. May, had commenced investigating the very question the public meeting subsequently dealt with, was made known to the Secretary of State by the Governor in October 1878, and the Governor promised to forward the result of the Committee's investigations with some further despatches from himself on the subject. All this has now been done; and within the next few months the decision of the Secretary of State will no doubt be received on the various important points raised in the resolutions of the public meeting of the 7th of October and in a letter of the Chinese Merchants of the 5th of November, addressed to the Secretary of State.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY.

May 8, 1879.

H. E. J. Pope Hennessy to Hon. H. B. Gibb.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Hongkong, May 10, 1879.

My DEAR GIBB.—As I sent you the memorandum to do what you liked with it, you can, if you wish, give it to the papers.

The address of the Chinese Shopkeepers of the 29th of October 1878 was reprinted in the *Gazette* (it had been already printed a few months ago in the Hongkong and Shanghai Papers) because it is customary to gazette any address to the Sovereign that Her Majesty has been pleased to receive at the time that the Secretary of State tells the Governor how the address has been received.

But as the Resolutions of the public meeting, and the letter of the 5th November 1878 addressed to the Secretary of State by the Chinese Merchants of the Colony about those resolutions, have not yet been answered, it would be unusual to publish them in the *Gazette*. Of course, the moment the answer is received, in either case, it will be published.

Always yours faithfully,

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY.

The Honourable H. B. Gibb.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(SUPPLIED TO THE "CHINA MAIL.")

(Per E. E. A. & Co. Telegraph Co.'s Line.)

LONDON, 26th June.

In compliance with an order from the Sultan, the Khedive has abdicated in favour of Prince Tewfik.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. *Maggie* is reported from Shanghai to be again out surveying.

To-day being Coronation day, the usual salutes were fired from the men-of-war in port and the shore battery.

The next Entertainment will take place at the Temperance Hall, Stanley Street, on Tuesday evening next, commencing at half-past 8 o'clock as usual.

The delivery of the English Mail was begun at 6.15 this morning. The town letters were ready at 6.50, having been landed by the Health Officer, but there were no applicants.

In consequence of the pressure of local matters to-day on those columns, we give our usual summary of home news by the mail, or *London & China Express* paragraphs of special interest here, and several other matters of a local nature in our sixth page.

We are thus enabled to give to-day's proceedings in the Supreme Court, the International Rifle Match and other matters that importance which they deserve.

There is a man going about the town suffering from Kleptomania. He is a Hollander, and is apparently a seafaring man, rather tall, and wears sometimes a white cloth cap and at other times a white straw hat turned up at the rim. His mania takes the form of picking up everything he can lay his hands upon and hiding the articles in a most strange manner in every out-of-the-way place. He is most undoubtedly mad, and were it not for his fancy for meddling with other people's property would be quite harmless. He should be taken care of.

The cases at the Police Court to-day were mostly uninteresting. Mr. Thos. Ide Bowles was summoned for assaulting his boatman, who it appears rushed into his room in a very rude and uncerecerous manner, demanding his wages. Mr. Bowler ordered him out, but as he would not go, had to use some force. Complainant said Mr. Bowler struck him, but Mr. Parker (2nd clerk at the Magistrate) said he did not employ the complainant shortly after the

assault was said to have been made, and there were no marks on him. The case was therefore dismissed. There was also another case of assault, in which two men named respectively James Phillip Le Marquand, and Daniel Robertson (the latter a coloured man) were charged with assaulting one Jamaatjee Dorabjee a storekeeper. The defendants keep an ice-cream shop, and it would appear the first defendant had been summoned by the complainant for debt. This led to high words, which in turn led to blows. It was not shown that the first defendant had struck a blow, so he was discharged, but the second (Robertson) was fined \$2, and ordered to enter into his personal recognizances, in \$20, to be of good behaviour for six months.

The H. C. & M. Steamboat Company's steamer *Kiukiang* went on a trial trip this afternoon, after having undergone very extensive repairs. Some twenty-five gentlemen responded to the invitation of the Directors to be present, and the weather was all that could be desired. The *Kiukiang* ceased running on the 19th January, so that her repairs have taken over five months to complete. The time has not been wasted; the vessel being now as good as new; every department has received attention, and what with fresh paint, new furnishing and other small details she might easily be mistaken for a new vessel. There is scarcely a portion of the old hull left; the frame, beams, stern-post, sponsons, nearly all the decks; in fact, all the most important parts of the hull are new. Her engines and boilers have also been thoroughly overhauled; the boilers, which are only three years old, have been fitted with new stays, and all weak or doubtful plates have been removed. The piloting of the vessel was entrusted to our old friend Captain Carey, and as a matter of course all went well. She left the buoy at 1.55, and went by way of Ly-ee-mun and Shing-shi-mun passes, round the island. Pok-folum was reached in an hour and twenty minutes, the tide having been adverse part of the way; but in order to lengthen the trip her head was pointed outside Green Island, and she was steered through Cap-Sling Mun pass, and back by way of Ohing Wan; the distance thus covered was about 44 miles, and she did it in 2 hours and 50 minutes, or an average of some 15 statute miles an hour. After tiffin, which was provided with the usual liberality of the Company, the Hon. J. Russell proposed a toast of "Success to the Company." It was a Company, he said, which had always had the best wishes of the community, and it really deserved their support. He proposed success to the Company, coupled with the name of his friend, Mr. Keswick. The Hon. Mr. Keswick, in responding to the toast, said that the Company was one which had always studied the interests of the community. It was not so prosperous as it had been, but was worked quite as efficiently. They had now to contend with opposition, but they had hitherto met it in a manly spirit, and would continue to do so. He thanked them for the hearty manner in which they had drank prosperity to the company.

The *Kiukiang* landed her passengers at the Wharf. She will leave on Monday for Canton, and the *Kinshan* is to undergo some repairs which will probably take about a fortnight to complete.

A new dock is said to be in process of construction at Shanghai, which will be 240 feet long.

The Shanghai *Daily News* states that, while some syces were being conveyed in cargo boats from the P. & O. steamer *Khedive* to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at that port, \$1,200 worth was stolen.

A GENTLEMAN in the settlement informs the *Shanghai Courier* that he has received a letter from Japan to the effect that five foreigners, while out fishing in four boats to the North of Hakodadi, were caught in a storm and all drowned. Some of the men are well known in Shanghai.

CAPTAIN Lamont, so well known in China (says the *Courier*) has arrived at Shanghai from Hongkong to take command of the *Europe*, while Captain Beckett of the same steamer goes home on sick leave. Captain Lamont was previously in command of the *Thales* of this port.

The Amsterdam correspondent of the *London and China Express*, under date 17th May, notes that the Japanese Envoy and his Secretary, Mr. Siebold, had started for Berlin, but will return to the Hague. Baron Overbeck, Consul-General of Austria at Hongkong, had arrived at the Dutch capital.

It is stated in the Tokyo journals, according to the *Tokio Times*, that cabinet meetings have been held during the week, at the Guwai Mu Shu, to consider the question of expediting the introduction of Japanese coin into the colony of Hongkong. The residents of Hongkong, we fancy, will be disposed rather to cry, "Hold, enough!"

We hear from private advices that Mr. Moutrie, who was so seriously injured at the torchlight procession given at Shanghai in honour of General Grant, is as cheerful as can be. The doctors do not appear hopeful of his life even now, though his friends are still under the impression that he may recover. There has been a private inquiry into the cause of the explosion, and the result will be made known soon. A subscription list is being circulated, and the good people of Shanghai seem to have taken up the matter most warmly.

The *Singapore Times* of the 19th June says:—"A telegram, dated London 10th May, appears in the Australian papers, received in Hongkong by the E. & A. Co.'s steamer *Brown* on the 8th instant, that General Garibaldi died in Rome on the 9th May. If so, it is odd we have heard nothing of it here. The last heard of the famous Liberator by the London papers of the 16th May is that a cargo of arms had been shipped for him from New York, which does not look as if he were either dead or dying."

The Shanghai *Mercury* of 23rd gives the following further particulars about the unfortunate *Shun Lee*:—

The *Taku* has come from the wreck. Since the *Appin* was there, there had been a gale from the southward, which had turned the steamer round on the reef, so that her head was seaward. This is likely to render her very difficult, if not impossible, to get off. The gale had also shaken her a good deal, and all her holds were full of water, except her water ballast tank. The *Wenchow* has taken the *Chefoo* cargo on to its destination, the *Amoy* having left owing to stress of weather without taking any cargo. The passengers, including H. E. Sir Thomas Wade, were all taken on to *Chefoo* by the *Sin Naning*. About 150 to 200 tons of Tientsin cargo were lying damaged on the beach by sea water, the effect of the gale. The Chinese gun-boats had left, and H.M.S. *Egeria* had arrived at *Chefoo*.

The *Tokio Times* of the 14th, after noting the landing of H. E. John Pope Hennessy, on the 7th, says:—

"During this week Governor Hennessy has received many marks of attention from distinguished sources, and has been constantly occupied in the examination of places of interest or in accepting the cordial hospitalities profusely extended to him. On Monday he inspected the establishment for engraving, printing, binding, &c., attached to the finance department, and exchanged calls with most of the foreign envoys in the capital. On Tuesday, their Majesties the Emperor and Empress granted him and Mrs. Hennessy an audience. Wednesday and Thursday, again, were devoted to surveys of various official and industrial institutions. Wednesday evening, the governor attended a performance at the Shintomiza theatre, and on Thursday evening, an entertainment was given him by a number of leading merchants in Yokohama,—which was unanimously declared to be one of the finest social displays that the neighbouring settlement has ever witnessed. The course of His Excellency's visit, thus far, has been one of uninterrupted enjoyment to all concerned; and the ill-conditioned attempts to obstruct it by unseasonable obstacles have had much the effect of pebbles flung into a brook,—they have simply added to its sparkle and brilliancy, and scattered the evil-disposed with the demitison moisture and unpleasantness of their own contriving. Selah!"



## HONGKONG RIFLE CLUB.

INTERNATIONAL MATCH AT KOWLOON.  
To-day being Coronation day and a holiday to many of the members, the Hong-kong Rifle Club held the International match which has been on the tapis for some time, and concerning which several notes have appeared in these columns. The teams were each composed of ten men, and represented respectively, England, Scotland and Ireland. It was suggested that a German or American team should be formed, but the idea fell through, leaving only the Britishers to have a friendly competition for the supremacy, and the advantage of being out in the reckoning for the expenses of the meeting; the winners having their stakes returned to them, and the \$6 ahead of the second best and the leather medal team going to pay the expenses of the meeting, ammunition, marking, refreshments, etc.

We give below the scores of the different teams, the Irish unfortunately incomplete in detail, but full so far as the 200 yards, and 500 yards, scoring is concerned, and right as to the total of the 600 yards.

It is due to the reporter of the *Daily Press* (Mr P. H. Emanuel) to state that he took the scoring sheet of that team away from the ground—certainly not sanctioned, we are certain, by any official, to deprive us of it; and distinctly refused to allow the gentleman to copy it who kindly undertook to report the match for us, or to have the use of it for this issue.

The three best scores were made by Toomey (Irish) 71, Barnes (English) 70, and Walkington (English) 66. The English are the winners, beating the Scotch by 41, and the Irish by 40.

ENGLAND.	200	500	600	Total
Inspector G. Orley, .....	24	16	16	56
Capt. F. Stainforth, 27th, .....	22	18	12	52
Col.-Sgt. E. Flammang, 27th, .....	24	21	11	56
Col.-Sgt. J. A. Page, 27th, .....	19	19	16	54
Sergeant W. Mead, 27th, .....	22	18	20	60
Do. T. Langdown, 27th, .....	25	22	15	62
Do. R. Crapnell, 27th, .....	27	21	18	66
Do. A. Reid, A.H.C., .....	27	18	15	60
Mr J. H. Walkington, .....	22	23	21	66
Total, .....	236	198	168	592

SCOTLAND.	200	500	600	Total
Inspector Cameron, .....	21	17	17	55
Inspector D. Thomson, .....	22	17	20	59
Sergeant Whitehead (Vol.), .....	23	20	17	60
Gar.-Sergeant Major Anon, .....	24	25	16	65
Pol.-Sergeant Grant, .....	24	21	14	59
Pol.-Sergeant Flammang, .....	23	18	14	55
Pol.-Sergeant McEwan, .....	25	18	17	60
Mr. John Noble, .....	22	22	10	54
Mr. W. Legge, .....	19	14	7	40
Mr. Boyd, .....	24	28	14	66
Total, .....	225	198	185	608

IRELAND.	200	500	600	Total
Sergeant W. Johnson, 27th, .....	24	18	—	42
Mr. Master Windrum, 27th, .....	24	15	—	39
Mr. Master Mann, 27th, .....	23	28	—	51
Mr. McCormish, .....	22	19	—	41
Sergeant J. Windrum, 27th, .....	18	20	—	38
Do. Adamson, 27th, .....	24	18	—	42
Do. J. Hassard, 27th, .....	22	22	—	44
Mr. Master Flammang, n.e., .....	22	16	—	38
Pol.-Sergeant Toomey, .....	23	24	24	71
Corporal Moore, 27th, .....	21	11	—	32
Total, .....	223	181	151	555

## SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.  
(Before His Honor the Chief Justice, and a special Jury.)  
Saturday, June 28.

## THE OVERPAID CHEQUE CASE.

REGINA V. WONG A YING.

In this case Wong A Ying was charged with stealing \$1,000, the monies of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China. The case occupied the Court yesterday, and the day's proceedings were reported last night. To-day, as on the first day, the Court was crowded, the Chinese attaching great importance to this prosecution of one who has held a good position among them. The Attorney General, instructed by the Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, with him Mr. Bayliss, Q.C., instructed by Mr. Brereton, on behalf of the complainant of the Bank, Mr. W. V. Drummond (Shanghai), with him Mr. Ng Achoy, instructed by Mr. Denney, defended the prisoner.

The jury was as follows:—Messrs R. H. Sandeman (foreman), D. R. Crawford, J. Bradles Smith, R. D. Starkey, A. P. McEwen, Jacob Arnold, and G. Vincent Smith.

Yesterday, Yung Chun Cheong, the Chinese accountant of the Bank, who through hurry and carelessness wrongly said, it was alleged, the \$2000 on the cheque in question as \$200, and Yung Chiu Nam who, acting on the mistake made by his superior, paid over the \$2000, were examined and cross-examined at considerable length. To-day, the following evidence was adduced for the prosecution.

Tung Akoon—I am in charge of cheques at the Bank. I am engaged in the Chinese Banking Room, by the side of the accountant. I look at this book "O" there is an entry of money "paid to the Cheong Cheong." This money was paid on a cheque drawn by D. Muscoe, I know the signature, I cannot read English, but know the figure. I found it on my table at 11 o'clock. I had gone to the office at 10 o'clock. When I got the cheque I made an entry in my book in anticipation of entry. I was entering others at the same time; and put the stamp "Paid" then the word pay and the initials L. B. were on it. One of the other cheques was drawn by Tung Koo for \$200,000, and another for \$50,000. With this Muscoe's cheque I placed on the table. At about four o'clock I made an underpayment: I found four, 4th moon (Eng. \$50, 5th month) paid money on cheque \$2000. I made that entry.

Cross-examined—I put the stamp "paid" in the cheque at 11 o'clock, after making the

entry in my book. If last witness stated that the stamp "paid" was not on the cheque before the cheque was paid to the prisoner, he spoke the truth; he could not have observed it at the time.

Question: If the last witness says I am quite sure the word "paid" was not on the cheque when I paid the prisoner, is he telling the truth?—Witness: I only know I put that stamp on when I got the cheque and put it on his table. It is not only my business to put that stamp on cheques; sometimes other people do. If I meet a name on a cheque which I never saw before I would have to take it to the Portuguese clerk of the Comptroller. I received \$30,000 from the first witness that morning and paid it over the counter to the Payee, Hung Chiu Nam had nothing to do with it. As to the \$50, I cannot say he did not pay it over. I first witness says he saw Hung Chiu Nam pay the money, in cash of these three cases, all I can say is I have told you what I did. I made the entry at 11 o'clock as it appears now. I do not know who made the entry of date; but the handwriting I believe to be Hung Chiu Nam. The date is sometimes put at the same time as the stamp; sometimes in the evening. On this occasion the one was made in the forenoon, the other later on. Between 3 and 4 o'clock I saw it there for the first time. I did not hear either the first witness or Hung Chiu Nam say anything about that time, because I was counting the \$30,000.

P. C. Grimble (96) gave evidence as to the arrest, corroborating first witness as to the circumstances in which the man was found. The warrant was read; I do not know what he said. The man was excited; he said he was sick and seemed to be so.

Cross-examined.—This is a large Chinese house; the room I have described is right opposite the door. We pass by the counter to go up stairs.

James West—I am chief accountant in the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China; it is a chartered bank.

Cross-examined.—The Bank is not prosecuting in this case. I understand the Comptroller is prosecuting. The Comptroller is secured to the Bank. I cannot say the amount; there are two or three stories. The amount is much larger than \$1000. The amount is secured to the Comptroller. This was the case for the prosecution, which closed at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Drummond, before addressing the jury, had to call his Lordship's attention to two points of law. With regard first to the information itself, the copy of the information furnished to the prisoner contained an error, and as an error was the whole basis of this case, it might be well to put them right as they went along. The ordinance cited for the information of the prisoner as that under which he was charged was No. 2 of 1867. Turning to No. 2 of 1867 he found "an ordinance enacted by the Governor, and so on 'for the establishment and regulation of a Naval Yard Police Force.' (Laughter.)

The Chief Justice said there was nothing in the objection. The citation was not required; it was simply noted in the margin at his request for easy reference; this had been misapprehended; his copy was right, ordinance No. 2 of 1869. Who served that copy?

Mr. Drummond: It was given to the Solicitor for the prisoner by the Crown Solicitor.

The Chief Justice: That is not a proper service. (After consulting with Mr. Langster.) It may have been the practice here, but it was never brought to my notice. It would only have been an act of common courtesy on the part of the solicitor for the prisoner, on seeing what was manifestly a slip, to step across the street, and ask what was meant. If the learned Counsel could point out any omission or substantial mistake by which his client had been put at a disadvantage, he would consider it; but there was nothing in this. Suppose "Chevy Chase" had been written upon it.

Mr. Drummond did not intend to make any substantial point of the mistake; he only pointed it out because the whole case was based on an error. If the Crown Solicitor's office, with all its legal talent, made such mistakes, it was not so extraordinary that the Bank should have made a mistake which led to these proceedings. The second point was this, he desired at the outset to understand clearly that his learned friend was not to sum up to the jury after him.

The Chief Justice thought that alike in Civil and Criminal Cases the opening Counsel should sum up, explaining away such difficulties as he thought might have arisen in the minds of the jury, because he had to open the case blindly as it were.

Mr. Hayliss said he had no objection to waive his right to reply.

Mr. Drummond then pointed out that while the prisoner was charged with stealing "a thousand dollars," there was no suggestion that he ever stole one dollar; he was really charged with stealing notes, to the value of \$2000. The word "money" included notes.

Information amended.

Mr. Drummond next asked his Lordship to decide now the point or reserve it that it might be argued at another time, whether the offence here (taking it that an offence were made out) amounted to that charge;—Larceny. He did not desire to enter elaborately into the argument now, but referred his Lordship to Regina v. Middleton, Vol. II. L.R.

His Lordship said that subject to the learned Counsel's arguments he was disposed to accept as the law on this point the view which was held by Chief Justice Bovill and Mr. Hayliss, on which Chief Justice Bovill said that a man was to be considered as stealing if he took the property of another with intent to deprive him of it, and if the person so taking the property intended to deprive the owner of his property and to feloniously appropriate it to his own use and purposes. Did he leave that office knowing he had the money in his hands? He did not know it. I found it on my table at 11 o'clock. I had gone to the office at 10 o'clock. When I got the cheque I made an entry in my book in anticipation of entry. I was entering others at the same time; and put the stamp "Paid" then the word pay and the initials L. B. were on it. One of the other cheques was drawn by Tung Koo for \$200,000, and another for \$50,000. With this Muscoe's cheque I placed on the table. At about four o'clock I made an underpayment: I found four, 4th moon (Eng. \$50, 5th month) paid money on cheque \$2000. I made that entry.

Cross-examined—I put the stamp "paid" in the cheque at 11 o'clock, after making the

entry into the full argument now, but that the point should be reserved. The grounds on which he claimed this were: (1) that the Middleman case was one of mistaken identity. There was a man entitled to \$8.10, and one entitled to 10/. The latter took the \$8.10. Although it was a mistake of the clerk's there too, the case was very different from this one. Then there was the difficulty as to complying with the requirements of the law in this case,—showing that "he did take and carry away" the money.

His Lordship said he had taken particular note of that point. The man was rightly paid the first and second parcels of money which he removed from the counter; the third, which he then counted, the larger bundle, was the money he was charged with stealing. It was of course all the same whether the money was laid down on the counter, and lifted again, or given from hand to hand; the words were—"voluntarily parted with."

Mr. Drummond said he simply desired the points to be reserved.

His Lordship: I should very much like to have this case decided by the Privy Council. Of course I am bound by the decision in this case; but I should like something better still.

Mr. Drummond: I do not want to go to the Privy Council. I want to argue the case before your Lordship if it is necessary. Probably the learned Counsel for the prosecution would have no objection to this course.

Mr. Hayliss said the case commended itself to his mind very much as it did to his Lordship's. There was not only this English case which the Court was bound by, but the general rule laid down by Russell on Crime, after a distillation of numerous decisions, so far from being in the prisoner's favour, was, as he read it, much more easily to be applied to this case than to Regina v. Middleton.

His Lordship referring to the difficulty of getting a verdict and reserving the points, suggested that they might get a special verdict.

Mr. Drummond and Mr. Hayliss agreed to this.

Mr. Drummond then proceeded to address the jury. The questions arising, in whatever way they might be put to the jury by his Lordship would resolve themselves into something like the following:—

1. Is it proved to the satisfaction of the jury that \$1000 was lost at all that day by the Chartered Bank? If this was not proved, the prosecution entirely failed; they had no other question to consider; but if this was proved then they came to the question,

2. Did the prisoner receive that money? If this was not proved, he was not guilty, and they had not to go further. If they were satisfied he received it, then they had to consider,

3. Did he at the moment of receiving it know that he was not entitled to it, but knew that it was the property of the Bank, and take it with the intention of depriving the Bank of its property, and appropriating it himself?

4. Did he some time afterwards discover that he had received \$1,000 too much, and then only make up his mind to keep it?

In the event of their finding the last to be the true explanation, they would give a special verdict.

At the suggestion of the Court (who said Mr. Drummond had treated the case with every fairness), and with the consent of Mr. Hayliss, it was agreed that this form should be adopted to go before the jury.

Mr. Drummond proceeding with his address to the jury, said there were one or two passages to which he desired to direct their attention; he would dispose of them first and be able to lay the books aside and deal with the facts. As they knew, there was in all criminal law in England, a strong presumption in favour of the prisoner, that was in favour of innocence. He read from Mr. Justice Best, on evidence, 6th vol. pp. 123-4, who said the presumption of guilt ought to amount to a moral certainty in the mind of the jury, before they convicted, that the evidence which alone justified a verdict of guilty was that which would fully satisfy the minds of reasonable men beyond all reasonable doubt, that he committed the offence with which he was charged. An erroneous conviction was an act of greater legal wrong than an erroneous acquittal. He also quoted Taylor on evidence as to giving the prisoner the benefit of the doubt. These passages showed them in what frames of mind a jury should be who were called upon to decide a case so serious in its consequences as this would be were the man convicted. He was satisfied the jury would adopt that frame of mind.

He would touch briefly on (1) the manner of the prosecution; (2) the evidence itself; (3) the conduct of the prisoner; and (4) conclude with a few general remarks to the jury. He would refer first, for they came first in order of sequence, they arose before the case came before the Court, to a few circumstances that seemed to him of some importance, and to which also the jury might be inclined to give some consideration. In the ordinary course the Attorney General and the Crown Solicitor had charge of the original cases, and laid the same before the jury. Here the prosecution had the services of another firm of solicitors, and of Mr. Hayliss, Q.C. The prosecution had really been brought, as they had heard, by the Bank, or by the Comptroller of the Bank; let them take it by the Comptroller, which appeared to be the statement relied on by those who brought the case before them. The real prosecutor then, not satisfied with the legal officers provided for him alone, had gone to the additional expense of securing additional counsel and assistance for the prosecution, the consequence being that the prisoner was almost shut out from the

advantage of legal assistance and advice for his defence. Again the Comptroller to the Bank was secured, and was responsible to the Bank for any over-payment made; he had undoubtedly to make good this money, if it was lost at all. By these proceedings he was not debarred from bringing a civil action against the prisoner or against the money would be of advantage to him in such an action was undoubted. In fact it was open to question whether his Lordship could not order the money, were the man convicted, to be repaid.

His Lordship: *Cui bono?* The money is not in Court. I never had an application to deliver up anything stolen which was not in Court.

Mr. Drummond said at least it was open to them to apply for it. The man was out on \$2000 bail all along. However, whether he got his money here or not, a conviction here of this man as a thief would be a strong basis for his afterwards recovering the money. The fact that the prosecutor had \$1000 depending on the verdict gave it an aspect of ordinary cases did not have. As to the evidence, the absence of the Comptroller was most significant, most suspicious, even more significant than the evidence itself. Who could have told them plainly whether \$1,000 was overpaid or lost that day at all? Who could have filled up the gaps in the evidence on which they were asked to convict? Who had the greatest interest in securing a conviction? The Comptroller; but he was not called. It might be said he could have called the Comptroller; but the duty of the Counsel for the defence was to sit the case presented; not to fill up the gaps left in the prosecutor's case. The proof presented should be full, clear, complete. He might have got some evidence in cross-examination of advantage to his client, but it was not his duty to call him. The evidence, putting aside that of the policeman, was confined to three Chineses; none of these men could prove that \$1000 was lost by the Comptroller that day; this important link was missing. Coming to the evidence of the first two witnesses they frequently contradicted each other, and on various points one and then the other was contradicted by his fellow and by the third witness. The prosecution must rely entirely on the evidence of the first and second witnesses; the third was not concerned with this cheque at all, but he was extremely valuable as showing how little the jury could safely trust these two witnesses who were set forward to prove the case. Mr. Drummond then criticised at length the evidence of the first and second witnesses, showing the various points in which he contended the jury could not with reason accept their statements as correct. They had been to the Bank and seen where the men sat; they had heard the first witness say he saw the second count all the \$3,000 over to the prisoner, and also saw him count it again. Could the jury believe this; knowing as they did that he sat at a low table, much lower than the counter. Besides he told them, as an excuse for the mistake of a "3" for "2" that he was very busy; his books showed it, he said; yet he noticed every action on the part both of the second witness and the payee. These were inherent improbabilities, he left them with the jury. The first witness stated that the second man came to his desk and received the money \$30,000, \$50, and this cheque. The second witness said he got no money to pay out save the \$3,000; and the first witness came and gave him it at the counter. The third witness also proved that the first was wrong, for he stated that he paid the \$3,000; and that the other man had nothing to do with it. Thus the evidence of the two witnesses on whom the prosecution relied was impugned and discredited; so impugned and discredited in part it was shaken as a whole; distinctly not to be credited on crucial points it was not, as a consequence, to be trusted as a whole. The first witness said he always paid cheques which had on them the chop—"Pay." Asked to point it out he pointed to a large red chop, P.A.I.D. The second witness swore as positively that the chop was not put on till late in the afternoon. The man who did chop the cheque told them he did it before it was paid. With regard to the cheque itself he was glad to see on the jury a banker, who would be able to give them any technical knowledge they required, beyond their common sense knowledge; this must be satisfactory to all parties. It certainly was to him. He believed they would consider with him that the course of dealing in this particular bank was carried on in an extraordinary manner. The first shroff, who received on the day in question some \$214,000, could not read a word of English; he says he knew the figures, but in this case mistook a "2" for a "3"; and often makes mistakes; the second witness, who receives and makes payments, cannot read a word of English either. The third witness, also connected with the same department, is equally ignorant of English. He credited D. Muscoe with a cheque because he saw the signature often, and recognised it, regarding it as a kind of chop. It was on the evidence of these men the jury was asked to convict his client. Where 9-10ths of the characters on the cheque were English, these men only were employed; they admitted several mistakes; now it was absurd to suppose their mistakes were always amongst the \$1 notes; a mistake with the large notes was just as simple and easy. The whole evidence was tainted with inaccuracy. The case had not been submitted with the truth and accuracy that alone could satisfy the mind of the jury that the man was guilty. Mr. Drummond then went on to show several possible ways in which the money might have really been lost to the Bank and yet have never come to the hands of his client. It was not necessary for him to establish any theory; but he just mentioned these as showing that although they believed the Bank had lost the money it was not necessarily true that his client had got it. He carefully guarded himself against saying that any of these suppositions were true; he merely put them forward to show other possible ways that the money had gone than that set up by the prosecution. The first witness might have paid it to the second, who was at the counter and had a drawer in front of him; and it might never have gone further than that. It was possible it was overpaid to some other cheque presented that day. The cooie who was sent first and the shroff who went with him and the other cooie who was sent after them most mysteriously disappeared. There was no mention of their being there when the first witness went to the man's house. Was it not quite possible they had gone round to a number of people, and asked them whether on being paid cheques that day they had not received \$1,000 too much. It was quite possible,

and also possible that this fixing of the "thing" on the prisoner was an afterthought. Of course there was no evidence of this; and he did not assert it as true, but he pointed these things out as other possible explanations of the difficulty that suggested by the prosecution. The Chinese characters two and three were each formed of three independent strokes of the pen. This he had proved to them by the first witness's own hand. How easy to change a two into a three; a thing that could not be done with the English characters without great risk of detection. These suppositions might be unreasonable or absurd, or they might reject them on other grounds; but they would understand the purpose with which he submitted them. He pointed out several other irreconcilable statements by the two witnesses, contradicting sometimes themselves, sometimes one another; and both equally pointing, cautioning the jury strongly against placing faith in such men even when agreed. As to the thought that might enter their minds that if the money had not been really lost, the Bank or the Comptroller would not have taken steps to bring on a case like this, he pointed out that the Comptroller simply wanted his \$1000 from some one, and when he took the first steps he had had no suspicion it would ever develop to a case like this; it had grown upon him before he knew. Next he came to the conduct of the prisoner. There was certainly no evidence of his behaving in the Bank as if he was committing a felony; he walked quietly away and went home; there was nothing then to create the slightest suspicion. Then when the shroff went to him he told him he only got \$2,000. He was then threatened, first witness saying will complain to the Court, and will sue you. Then a bye-stander—who was more natural, a man perhaps belonging to the Hong, who had been bothered by these men coming there and making this charge and they believing their partner to be innocent—said: "Do what you think fit." Had the man been guilty would he have acted as he did? The people at the Bank had never seen him before that day; they knew the Hong, but not the man. The Hong did not receive the money. The man was not molested till the day after. How many opportunities he had of leaving Hongkong, had he, being guilty, so desired. The last witness the policeman, had told them of the arrest and in such a way as to show that he was endeavouring to lead them to believe that there was some attempt at concealment. They must remember the generally strong desire of men employed in the same service as this witness to prove their case. He seemed to have expected this man to rush into his arms; and was disappointed because he did not. He thought the conduct described was quite natural and reasonable, and more consistent with his innocence than any other would have been. The man had been out on bail ever since, and had on no occasion shirked his enquiry into the charge against him. His conduct had been straightforward and consistent throughout. Having dealt with the heads he laid down in opening, Mr. Drummond next asked the jury metaphorically to put themselves in the man's place. Suppose one of them had cashed a \$2000 cheque that day, and had been charged by some mistake or something else on the part of the Bank shroff with having received \$1000 in excess, they would just have been as helpless to prove they did not as he was. They could not possibly prove a negative or an alibi. Of course they were less likely to fix on a foreigner than on a Chinese, but he had put the argument in this way to impress it on their mind. In some cases previous circumstances were against the man; there was nothing of the kind here; no one could say, as they might in some cases—"I would not have done that and laid myself open to be charged," because any one who cashed a cheque was just as liable as he was to be treated in the same way. The whole story of how the business in this Bank was conducted was very far from giving them such an idea of the perfection of its arrangements as to lead one to say that it was not likely that Bank could have made such a mistake, as his case was they had done, in charging this man with the theft of the lost money. If indeed the money was ever lost at all, in conclusion he impressed upon the jury the well-worn maxim in criminal cases that the accused was to have the benefit of any doubt that existed as to whether the case had been made out or not. He left the case to them with confidence. He believed they could not but be thoroughly doubtful on the first or at all events on the second question put to them. It was frequently the case in such trials that the jury being fully satisfied that the case was not substantiated did not trouble his Lordship for any exposition of the law on the subject.

His Lordship opening an hour's adjournment for tiffin after which he would sum up.

The Foreman of the Jury (Mr. Sandeman) said they were prepared to give their verdict now.

His Lordship: Without knowing the law.

Mr. Sandeman: We decide the case on a point of fact.

His Lordship: How?

Mr. Sandeman: We answer in the negative, the second question put to us.

His Lordship: What is that?

Mr. Sandeman: "Did this man receive the money?"

Verdict entered accordingly "not guilty."

His Lordship said he thought it was only right to state that the party who really lost this money could not sue this man civilly for its recovery until he prosecuted him; things were different in England where the prosecutor had to prosecute in his own name, and everybody then knew who was prosecuting; here this Comptroller of the Bank was necessarily thrown into the prosecution, and this was why the case necessarily did not come before them to the usual manner.

Mr. Drummond asked whether his Lordship desired to say anything to or concerning the prisoner before discharge.

His Lordship: Certainly not. I do not consider this a case where I should say anything. I have no right to comment on the verdict. If you want me to speak I shall do it. I do not see my way so clearly as you seem to expect to the verdict they have returned. They are men of business, and I do not know that I should have come to a different conclusion; but I do not think the case is one in which I should offer any remarks.

The proclamation was then read, the prisoner discharged, the jury thanked, and the Court rose.

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Verdict entered accordingly "not guilty."



## NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Malwa*, Captain P. S. Tomlin, with the London mail of the 23rd May, arrived last night, and the mail was delivered early this morning.

## TELEGRAMS.

(Straits Times.)  
Paris, June 16.—The Senate and Chamber of Deputies have resolved to amend the constitution by transferring the Senate and Chamber of Deputies to Paris.

## (Indian Papers.)

Simla, June 2.—The Amer leaves Gundamak for Kabul probably on the 10th. Major Cavagnari, after seeing the Amer off, proceeds to visit the Viceroy at Simla for a few weeks, while the preparations are being made at Kabul for his reception in a manner suitable to his position as the British envoy and plenipotentiary for future residence in the capital. Meanwhile the formation of Major Cavagnari's camp escort will be immediately commenced and members of his staff selected. From Suifu Sang it is stated that a murderer was captured in the act of stealing a grass cutter's pony. He was made over to the Amer, who sentenced him to death, and the execution was carried out.

Bombay, June 10.—Messrs Forbes and Company suspended payment yesterday, their liabilities being 25 lakhs. The firm was the oldest in Bombay and had existed for more than a century.

The Poona incendiaries have been sentenced: some to imprisonment for life and others to ten years' imprisonment.

It is stated that Major Cavagnari, in consideration of his services in negotiating with Afghanistan so successfully, will be appointed to a colonelcy and be made a Knight of the Star of India.

OMITARY.—The Prince of Orange.

Simla, June 7.—The Amer has received news of an engagement between the Herat troops and the Tekke Turcomans. The latter were defeated and routed. The ratified Treaty was presented to the Amer on the morning of the 6th in Durbar. After receiving it, His Highness expressed an earnest hope that he and his subjects of every grade would do all in their power to preserve and increase the friendship now established. He then said farewell to the general and the other officers.

Simla, June 9.—The 9th Lancers marched on Friday night from Ghaghai, near Ali Masjid, and their baggage was attacked at the pass by robbers. Two cartmen were killed and some officers' baggage stolen. The showkaders are said to have sided with the robbers. A raft, carrying rifles and sick from Jellalabad to Dacca, has been upset, but a report has been received stating that all have arrived at Dacca, no lives being lost.

London, June 10.—Colonel Stanley, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that a Committee, and not a Royal Commission, will conduct the enquiry into our military organisation, and consist exclusively of officers, who will consider the advisability of amending the constitution of the army and ascertain the defects of the short service, reserve and depot systems.

Lieutenant Hart, of the Royal Engineers, has been galled to receive the Victoria Cross for gallantry in the Afghan war in crossing a sower from the enemy on the 31st January.

Madras, June 9.—News has been received from Mandalay that a Nyaungyan Prince has escaped to the Rev. Mr. Oolbeck's compound. As the Resident refuses to receive her at the Residency she is placed in the sanctuary of the English Church, but this, it is feared, is little protection. The Resident has submitted certain terms from the British Government, which the Burmese will probably refuse, but they have asked for a month during which to decide, and are meantime making cartridges and a great show of warlike preparations, drillings and reviews. Troops are being despatched to the various forts and there is a bitter feeling shown towards the Europeans, especially the English. Mr. Assistant Resident Playne has been insulted in the street by a Burman, who was seized and delivered over to the Burmese authorities. The imprisoned Nyaungyan Prince's mother has been heavily chained since the escape of her daughter. The mother of a prince at Chamar has also been cruelly treated. The report of recent murders is fully confirmed.

Simla, June 3.—The Amer Yakub Khan is undertaking as speedily as possible the pacification of Badakshan. According to the latest information General Gholam Hyder is alive and well. Colonel T. E. Gordon, O.S., political officer with General Roberts' force, has broken his collar bone. [The first part of the second telegram refers to a rebellion excited by the Amir and rival of the Amir Yakub Khan, Sirdar Abdul Rahman Khan, who is in the pay of the Russians.]

(London and China Express, May 23.)  
In the House of Commons May 22nd.—Mr. Dalrymple asked the Postmaster-General if his attention had been specially called to the inconvenience and loss caused to persons engaged in the China trade by an arrangement contained in the new Postal Contract with the P. & O. Company, by which a stoppage on the homeward journey of forty-eight hours at Hongkong had been assented to, when no mail necessarily can be pleaded in justification (as twenty-four hours are sufficient on the outward voyage), in order that the steamer carrying the mails may load homeward cargo—Lord J. Mansfield, in reply, said the duration of the stoppage at Hong Kong under the new convention with the P. & O. Company is the same as at present—namely, forty-eight hours, and it is understood that the interval is an advantage to the China merchants, many of whom have branch agencies or houses in Hong Kong.

His Excellency Chen Lan Pin and suite left Paris for Madrid on the 18th. Mons. Rottiers, who has served in the Arsenal, Fochow, has been appointed interpreter to the Mission. A telegram from Madrid announces that the Minister of Foreign Affairs had a long interview with Chen on the subject of the Cuban coals question. King Alfonso will receive his Excellency to-day.

We understand that Rear-Admiral Lafont, Governor of Cochinchina, is on his way home. His successor, M. le Marquis de Villers, whose appointment was announced in our last issue, will proceed by the Messageries Maritimes steamer *Amoyon*, leaving Marseilles on the 1st prox.

The motion of Lord Stanley of Alderley

In the House of Lords, with reference to the government of the Malay States, has again been postponed.

Mr. Reed, C.B., M.P., with his son, arrived in Liverpool from Japan, via San Francisco, on the 19th inst., by the White Star steamer *Baltic*.

The *Turkistan Gazette* states that in consequence of the order issued by General Taung-tang, the Russian authorities have asked for an explanation of this infraction of the commercial treaty between Russia and China, and demanded that immediate satisfaction should be granted. According to the same intelligence the Russian Khirgiz tribes are subjected to acts of violence and robbery in parts under the jurisdiction of the Chinese Commissioner.

We are pleased to hear that the Japanese Government have forwarded through their Legation here, a very handsome pair of vases to Sir Edward Hertalet, O.B., Librarian of the Foreign-office, for his attention in permitting reference to the archives of the Library. We understand that Lord Salisbury gave his permission for the acceptance of the same.

Mr. Tomimi, who was connected with the special mission from Japan in 1872 for examining the various industries of England and other countries, has published an account of the same, with illustrated sketches of some of the leading objects seen. It occupies five volumes in the Japanese language.

An alabaster and opaque glass tablet has been put up over the centre door of St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, to the memory of Harold Wingfield, midshipman of the *Newcastle*, whose gallant effort at saving life at sea will long be remembered. The following is the inscription:—"Harold, midshipman in H. M. S. *Newcastle*, eldest son of Walter and Alice Wingfield, aged seventeen years, who was drowned in the China Sea on the 13th Dec., 1876, while endeavouring to rescue a comrade. A window has been erected at Llandysilio, Montgomeryshire, by the officers of the ship, as a token of their affection and sympathy." The window above alluded to is an allegorical representation of the raising of the dead, painted by Messrs Powell, of Blackfriars.

As briefly announced in our last issue, Deputy Inspector-General T. J. Breen, R.N., has been appointed chief medical officer at Hong Kong, in succession to Deputy Inspector S. S. D. Wells, R.N. Mr. Breen is well acquainted with the China Station, having served in medical charge of the *Urgent*, from 1857 to 1852, throughout our last war with China. He has the medal with clasp for Canton and the Baltic medal for services in the Russian war as surgeon of the *Belleisle*.

Captain Aurelio Garcia, who is serving in command of the Peruvian corvette *Union*, was formerly in charge of the *Independencia*, and has paid several visits to Europe. He headed the Peruvian Embassy to China and Japan a few years back.

Latest Mail Advice:—Yokohama, (via San Francisco) April 11; Shanghai, April 5; Fochow, April 5; Hongkong, April 12. The P. & O. mail, with the advices dated as above, from China and the Straits Settlements, was delivered, via Brindisi, on the 19th inst., its due date. The advices from Japan, via San Francisco, were received on the 17th inst. The Messageries Maritimes steamer *Andary*, with the next inward mail, arrived at Marseilles this morning, and the mails will reach London to-morrow evening.

The Japanese Government has presented the Swiss Consulate at Yokohama with a collection of seeds of trees and bushes suitable for growth in Switzerland.

The Chinese Legation has been removed to Richmond House, No. 59, Portland-place, W.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—"The movements of the *Encounter* are a little curious. Originally intended for the China Station, she was ordered out by way of the Cape, and owing to the damage received by the *Tenedos*, was ultimately transferred to the Cape command to relieve that ship. The arrival of the *Encounter* at the Cape was looked upon at home as a valuable addition to the forces at the disposal of those in command, but strange to remark, she has been ordered off to Singapore by the senior officer, and sailed on April 17. The Admiralty certainly intended the *Encounter* to remain on the Cape station, and her being sent to the China station when we still hear of applications for reinforcements, and while the *Orontes* is on passage out with troops, is not a little strange, not to say disappointing to the *Encounter*."

The great uncertainty about the fate of the celebrated Swedish Arctic explorer, Professor Nordenskiöld, has been somewhat relieved. At Gotha a telegram has been received by the Geographical Society (Geographische Mittheilungen) from Mr. Alexander Sibirskoff, which reports that the Prof. had sent a letter to the Governor-General of East Siberia, dated Sept. 26, and which had been forwarded to Anadyrsk by the natives of the Tchukotchen Peninsula, reaching Yakutsk on April 23. The latter reports that on Sept. 16 last the vessel *Vega* had got fast in the ice in the vicinity of Sredzka Kamen, the north-eastern extremity of the above-named peninsula. As there was no lack of provisions on board everything was all well. The position of the vessel was given as 67° 8' N. lat., and 171° 33' W. long., or about 100 nautical miles from Behring Strait. As the Cape Feroz Kamen is reached almost every season by the Pacific whalers, whereas the *Vega* is furnished with good engines, hopes are entertained that the Professor ere long will be able to telegraph his arrival in Japan or China. In the meantime, the new steamer, *A. E. Nordenskiöld*, which has been built at Malmö, on account of Mr. Sibirskoff, for the purpose of searching for the *Vega*, left that place on the 13th inst., under the command of Capt. Sengetaske, of Bremen. This steamer is to go to Behring Strait by way of the Buss Canal, and is to call at Singapore and Hongkong to gather the latest news of the *Vega*.

The *Bulletin des Soies*, says of the silk crop—"We can only remark that the crop this year will be rather inferior than superior to that of last year. The crop of worms will be equal to last year in Piedmont, Lombardy and Venetia. In Tuscany and the Marches it will be inferior, and also in southern parts. The imports of Japanese cards were only 700,000 this year, and out of this some 200,000 were in such a state as to be considered spoiled. There will be only, therefore, one-half the quantity of last year. The worms have arrived at the second and third stage in Spain, and are going on well except in Valencia, where the weather is bad."

The beautiful city of Elizabeth, in the State of New Jersey, declared itself bankrupt on February 1st, having failed to provide for the payment of bonds which arrived at maturity. It is said that the amount owing in wages to laboring men was, so far back as October 1st, 60,000 dollars, while policemen, school-teachers, and all officials employed under the municipal administration have not had their salaries paid for many months. The distress among these classes of persons is very great since their tradespeople have refused to supply them any longer on credit with the necessities of life. It was expected that the supply of gas for the city would be cut off, and that the public schools, in which there are about 7000 children, would be closed.

## China.

Early this morning a thunderstorm broke over the settlement, which has left the air deliciously fresh and cool, the thermometer now standing at 71 Fahr. This is very refreshing, especially after the hot winds and dust storms which marked the beginning of the month.

Encouraged by the success that attended their lottery scheme last year, the Road Committee, have, with a view to raising funds for repairing the roads of the settlement, issued the prospectus of another lottery on a very extensive scale; it consists of 400 chances at \$3 each, and there are numerous other prizes varying from \$100 to \$5; the drawing is to take place at the Club, on the 16th September.

The Races are fixed for the 26th and 27th September, and there is every prospect of a successful gathering.

H.M.S. *Swinger* left us on the 12th inst. for a cruise to Ta Lien wan Bay, so we are without any foreign vessel of war in harbor at present. There are very few sailing ships in port; those that arrive are soon seen flying the "blue peter," which seems to indicate a flourishing state of trade.—*Mercury Cor.*

Fochow.  
(Herald, June 19.)  
The Custom's cruiser *Ling Feng* left Fochow Anchorage for Amoy on the 14th inst.

On the 14th.—That the Japanese officers of the *Nisrin* are profoundly impressed by the appearance and discipline of the *Mamel* Arsenal Fleet. But they wonder why it should suddenly become necessary to ship so many sampan and bumboat men. They admit that a somewhat different system prevails in their own navy, which was organized under British auspices, by officers of a practical but independent turn of mind, who were content with solid work and could therefore dispense with high-sounding but meaningless titles; men, in short, who would not quarrel over the fish-pots of Egypt and afterwards talk wildly about all the glories.

It is rumoured that the local authorities do not take very kindly to the Japanese visitors. Shortly after the arrival at the Anchorage of the corvette *Nisrin*, a party of Japanese officers landed on Pagoda Island, but had not proceeded very far before they were stopped by the Chinese police, who compelled them to return to their boat. The captain of the *Nisrin* immediately communicated with the Arsenal authorities and demanded to know under whose orders the police had acted. The native officials—after endeavoring to show that the affair arose out of a pure misconception of duty on the part of the police—finally promised that the free movements of the "Japs" should not meet with any further interference.

A free fight occurred at one of the foreign hongs on Sunday last between Cantonese and Fochow coolies. The men were, we hear, busily engaged in matting and rattling a number of tea packages, when one of the Fochow men, no doubt feeling thirsty, ventured to dip his vulgar mouth into a cup of tea, which it appears had been prepared for the exclusive benefit of the haughty southerners. But this barefaced proceeding was not unobserved by a lynx-eyed Cantonese who—like the proverbial Patlander spilling for fight—straightway proceeded to inflict abasement on the unhappy delinquent. A regular scrimmage then ensued and resulted in the defeat of the Cantonese gentry. Finally, the Cantonese godownman was compelled to make reparation to the injured Fochow-ite, presenting him with a pair of red candles, a bundle of fire-crackers, and last—but certainly not least—the sum of \$6 wherewith to salve his wounds and console his injured honour.

Tea.—The total arrivals of new season's *Congou* from commencement of season to date are computed at 352,000 chests, against 389,000 chests at the same period last season. Settlements of *Congou* since 12th inst. amount to 78,000 chests, at Tls. 5 3/4 per picul (short), and total settlements since opening of the market to 175,000 chests. The demand has been steady, at slightly lower rates for common and ordinary fine descriptions. The latter supplies of leaf are of very inferior character, and the weight of common and medium grades promises to be in excess of actual requirements.

Souchong.—About 10,000 chests have been offered, and a few transactions are reported at from Tls. 21 a 38 per picul (short). This description of leaf is, equally with *Congou*, inferior to the average of past seasons.

Floury Pekoe.—A few chops have changed hands at prices ranging from Tls. 51 a 82 per picul (short). Some of the finer parcels are about equal to the average of past seasons.

Settlements from 12th to 18th inst.—*Congou* 78,808 chests at Tls. 5 a 80 per picul (short). *Souchong* 651 chests at Tls. 21 a 38 per picul (short). *Floury Pekoe* 817 chests at Tls. 51 a 82 per picul (short). *Scented Tea* 7,415 boxes at Tls. 25 a 80 per picul (short).

Total arrivals of <i>Congou</i> , " settlements "	552,214 chests.
Stock,	177,078
Total arrivals of <i>Souchong</i> , " settlements "	9,500 chests.
Stock,	8,849
Total arrivals of <i>Congou</i> , " settlements "	2,400 chests.
Stock,	2,700 chests.
Total arrivals of <i>Fl. Pekoe</i> , " settlements "	2,085
Stock,	12,800 boxes.
Total arrivals of <i>S. Tea</i> , " settlements "	9,915
Stock,	2,285

The beautiful city of Elizabeth, in the State of New Jersey, declared itself bankrupt on February 1st, having failed to provide for the payment of bonds which arrived at maturity. It is said that the amount owing in wages to laboring men was, so far back as October 1st, 60,000 dollars, while policemen, school-teachers, and all officials employed under the municipal administration have not had their salaries paid for many months. The distress among these classes of persons is very great since their tradespeople have refused to supply them any longer on credit with the necessities of life. It was expected that the supply of gas for the city would be cut off, and that the public schools, in which there are about 7000 children, would be closed.

## THE NEW SEASON'S TEA SUPPLY FROM FOCHOW.

"Fochowfool" writes to the *Fochow Herald*, under date 19th June; and if his statements are carefully considered, the Editor thinks that the intelligent reader will arrive at the conclusion that the writer is not the fool he professes to be. "Fochowfool" says:—

The popular idea that the Export of Tea is going forward more gradually than last year is exploded, as the following figures will fully demonstrate.

Season 1878-1879.		lbs.
Via H'kong per Kwangtung,	May 17,	23,000
" "	June 10,	668,000
" "	" 20,	2,259,075
" "	" 24,	2,464,616
" "	" 25,	1,801,163
" "	" 28,	2,270,622
" "	" 30,	575,675
		10,055,168
Season 1879-1880,	June 10,	942,812
" "	" 12,	2,002,700
" "	" 17,	1,000,164
" "	" 19,	2,525,781
" "	" 25,	2,270,600
		9,642,047

\* Estimated.  
The secret of all the slaughter and depression in London is contained in the fact that something like 100,000,000 lbs. of Tea (exclusive of Assam) are thrown on the market between the months of July and October.

No market can possibly stand such a quantity in so short a time—and the slightest reflection will confirm this.

## UNITED STATES.

New York, May 8.  
Should the House of Representatives at Washington adjourn without taking action on the articles of impeachment presented in the last Congress against Mr. George F. Seward, he will return promptly to his post at Peking. It is apprehended that Mr. Seward's influence in China will be of little value to the Government so long as the charges against him remain undisposed.

Ngan, a Mandarin of the Fourth Class, Director of the Chinese Educational Mission at Hartford, Connecticut, where 110 boys, selected at the instance of the Chinese Government, are being trained, and who was formerly the conductor of Yang Wan, now in charge of the Chinese Embassy at Washington, has been summoned to China to occupy a high civil official position. He brought with him two wives, who return with him, and to whose presence Mr. Ngan's society has never objected. Kwong Ki Chin, an interpreter of the Mission, will follow him, according to command, in due time, his departure being only delayed by the permission accorded him to complete his Chinese-English lexicon. He has been twice "round the world" in Government employ, made his fortune in Australia as a physician among his countrymen, has a practical acquaintance with Commerce, and has never ceased to forward to China details of important scientific inventions. He has a fluent command of English, has freely mixed with the Hartford people, and has received constant aid in his work from a knot of American scholars. Such being his qualifications, a fair confidence may be placed in the accuracy of the work. No doubt Yang Wan, who is described as a prodigy of learning, has had his hand in it, and will look over the manuscript proof sheets. That jovial giant, Yung Poo, is likely to be his successor at the Mission.

After all, these Chinamen who manage to get good pay in this country. The chief Chinese Consul at the Royal Chinese Theatre, San Francisco, receives a salary of \$6,500 per annum.

A strong desire is shown in Peru to increase Chinese immigration, but the Chinese themselves, unless controlled for in some way, show little disposition to go into the fields, as the work on sugar plantations is hard and continuous. It will be found difficult for Peruvian authorities, were they even zealously in earnest, to enforce that strict agreement to contract which China seeks. It is, many of the wretched plantation hands are treated little better than slaves, and, goaded to despair, numbers have deserted, and others have been driven to self-destruction. When receiving humane treatment they have amply repaid it, and readily renewed their contracts on moderate terms. It is probable that the Peruvian Government will furnish a credit to its Consul-General at San Francisco to send Chinese thence to Peru, with paid passages. The Peruvian authorities, no more than the Cuban have ever carried out the agreement to repatriate the Chinese labourers, and neither will do so unless held to their agreement rigidly by the Chinese representatives.

Brazil now seeks to negotiate a treaty with China mainly for the purpose of securing agricultural labourers. There is certainly more likelihood that the Brazilian Government will adhere to any stipulations it makes as regards this class than either the Peruvian or the Spanish Governments. The Brazilian flying squadron to be despatched to China and Japan will be commanded by Captain Sizen da Motta.

General Charles W. Legrand, lately of Japan, and now in Washington, expressed the opinion that proper instruction from Secretary Evarts to the Minister and Consuls of the United States would serve to place any desired limit on emigration to this country, whereas any other course must act disastrously on the influence of the United States in the Far East.

The projected Siamese Embassy, which Mr. Sikes, United States Consul at Bangkok, Siam, reports has been determined on, will prove a welcome excitement when it comes. Although American dreams of a vast trade with the Far East have not been realized, all that relates to the countries embraced in that designation is regarded with intense interest. Favourable as is the feeling entertained for Siam, no sympathy would be evoked for her should she enter into an armed conflict with China to maintain her supremacy at Kuluja.

A revolting picture has been drawn by a San Francisco Journal of fifteen Chinese opium dealers in the best-house of that city, being put forth as an all-sufficient reason why the Chinese must go. Unfortunately, no less forbidding sketches could be drawn of humanity in all great cities, if the many were condemned for the few, what nation or people could escape? The former of California bitterly complain of

the price of labour, and yet the cheapest of all labour is, from prejudice, eschewed. At the forthcoming convention of planters of Mississippi, Georgia, and Alabama to concert measures for obtaining labour, an agreement will probably be come to, to despatch vessels to China for Celestials. At Hong Kong contracts running three years will secure them for from \$8 to \$10 per month, terms too low to be obtained in California.—*China Express.*

## CONSUMPTION OF TOBACCO.

During the debate in the United States Senate concerning the proposed reduction of the tax on tobacco, Senator Bayard said that 10,000,000 people in this country use that article, and that it can be produced in almost every county in the country. The truth of the last half of this statement we will not pretend to doubt, but the senator has underestimated the number of consumers by at least 2,000,000 to 3,000,000. In the United States the amount of tobacco produced in 1877 was: Untaxed tobacco, in the leaf, 185,000,000 lbs.; in cigars, 20,000,000 lbs.; in cigarettes, 500,000 lbs.; untaxed tobacco, say 40,000,000 lbs.; making a total of no less than 195,000,000 lbs. But of this gross amount there were 11,500,000 lbs. of manufactured tobacco exported, which leaves a balance of 183,500,000 lbs. for consumption. Estimating our population at 45,000,000, we find that for each head the average consumption is over three-fifths at least of our population are women and children, we have but 18,000,000 adults, of whom not more than 5,000,000 do not use tobacco in any form. This leaves 13,000,000 persons who consume yearly 15 1/2 lbs., or very nearly five ounces a week apiece. It is very difficult to secure data showing the actual quantity of smoking tobacco, brought to taxation each year, for the simple reason that no such record is kept by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and the data derived from the total quantity of tobacco brought to taxation is defective, as growers of leaf can use it free of tax. Members of Congress in their speeches at Washington, have variously estimated the quantity of leaf used by producers and others without being taxed. The highest estimate was 80,000,000 lbs., but the Revenue Department seems this largely in excess of the quantity so used. It is interesting to note that the average consumption of tobacco for each head of the population in Germany in 1877 did not fall short of 6 lbs. In England the annual average for each person is nearly 1 1/2 lbs. In France nearly everybody smokes, and in Holland more money is said to be spent on tobacco than on bread. Indeed, it may be accepted as a fact that tobacco is more generally used than any other single article of commerce consumed by man. Cacao, it is computed, is used by 50,000,000 human beings, coffee by 150,000,000, hashish by 800,000,000, opium, in one form or other, by 400,000,000, Chinese tea by 500,000,000, and tobacco by 800,000,000 persons.

Dead Letters.  
Aquino, Revmo. T. d', Rua da Sé, 1.  
Macao, Musinstrumente Fabrik, 1.  
Bandoche, Darmstadt, (S.), 1.  
Bernard, Miss L., Shanghai, 1.  
Bland, Joseph, Passenger to Hongkong, 1.  
Burgoyne, James, 58, Potter Street, 1.  
Liverpool, (S.), 1.  
Carlson, W. H., Lock Terrace, Stratford, 1.  
Green, Esqr, (S.), 1.  
Chambers, James, Wyndham Street, 1.  
Alexandria, Sydney, (S.), 1.  
Cooper, Mrs. L. L., Eureka Hotel, Kobe, 1.  
Crawford, John, Spring Hill, Glasgow, 1.  
Danner, Mrs. M. A., Rockdale, Ala., 1.  
U.S.A., 1.  
Director, Rev. B. J., Christian School, 1.  
18, Hardy Street, Liverpool, 1.  
Drow, John E., Merry Makers, Sydney, 1.  
Earl, Mrs. M., 13, Bent Street, Liverpool, 1.  
Fitzgerald, B. H., Seaman, Lady Mildred, 1.  
Newcastle, N.S.W., 1.  
Hing, John, Castlereagh Street, Sydney, 1.  
N.S.W., 1.  
Hoebrecht, Mr., Chinese Barding House, 1.  
Liverpool, 1.  
Hoffmann, (fr. Dorothea Lehre), Ham- 1.  
burg, Germany, 1.  
Hume, Jno., Ashton, Sydney, N.S.W., 1.  
Kennet, Captain, Barque, Chocila, 1.  
Sydney, 1.  
King, G. W., Cornhill, London, Fochow, 1.  
Lagardo, P., Schooner, Alice, Fochow, 1.  
Long, Miss, care of Mrs. Sargent, 24, 1.  
Stamford St., Blackfriars, London, 1.  
Lopez, Maria, Bridge Street, No. 24, 1.  
Hongkong, 1.  
Lynch, John, Sydney, New South 1.  
Wales, 1.  
McCamley, W. E., Corner 14th Street, 1.  
Avenue 6, New York, 1.  
Mabely, Dr. H., Sydney, Australia, 1.  
Malte, R. G., care of Agent, Messageries 1.  
Maritimes, Galle, (S.), 1.  
Mooschly, Jeevarjee, Fuyed, Bom- 1.  
bay, (Register), 1.  
Moreau, M., Quai du Marché, Nale, 1.  
Pots, J. M., hip—Onda, Sydney, 1.  
N.S.W., 1.  
Fryppel & Co, men, Amst. Jam, (S.), 1.  
Bresolt, Baron Baring, Rome, (S.), 1.  
Rockott, G. H., 18, W. low Place, Br. ok 1.  
lyn, N. Y., 1.  
Smith, J. Ad ms, 119, Broadway, New 1.  
York, 1.  
Thornton, Miss Anna, 5, Oxford Street, 1.  
Woolcock, Sydney, 1.  
Turaer, Mrs. Gipsy Hill Hotel, Norwood, 1.  
Surrey, 1.  
White, M. S. G., East Bergholt, Suffolk, 1.  
Xee, G. S., Singapore, 1.  
Yee Shing Hong, Raogoon, 1.  
(S) Posted at Shanghai.

The above letters have been returned from various places at which the addresses cannot be found. If not claimed within ten days they will be opened and returned to the writers.

General Post Office, Hongkong, 28th June, 1879.

Some two or three years ago, writes "Atlas" in the *World*, I was the first to announce the fact that the Princess Frederika of Hanover had under consideration an offer of marriage from the Duke of Connaught. That on her refusal, after a year's deliberation, his Royal Highness proposed, with no happier result, to her sister the Princess Marie, is now matter of history. It will interest the public to know that the youngest son of the Queen, Prince Leopold, has just sent an offer of marriage to the second of these ladies, the Princess Marie of Hanover, for whom his brother was an unsuccessful suitor.

Some comment has been made on M. Legros' fine picture of "Jacob's Dream," in the Grosvenor Gallery, as regards the aged appearance of the patriarch. We have, says "Atlas" of the *World*, I hardly know why, been accustomed to regard Jacob and Esau as comparatively young men; and some of my readers may be surprised to hear that Jacob, at the time the deception was practised on his father, was eighty years of age. Any one who takes the trouble to consult the chronology of the book of Genesis may verify this statement.

They are talking in America of nothing but the singular accident which happened to one of the notabilities of San Domingo. General Yoa Trebla, of the Spanish army, consulted a Dr. Mandew about some trouble which followed an attack of yellow fever. Dr. Mandew recommends transfusion of blood, and one of the students at Bellevue Hospital offered himself to make a sacrifice of part of his blood in favor of the gentleman of color. The operation took place, but with the following strange result, which is now occupying the attention of the medical world of America. General Yoa Trebla sees himself daily changing color and whitening visibly. And as his new color comes his rank of General disappears, for he is sure that the Dominican Government will never recognise a white General. On the other hand the medical student is getting a black skin as the reward of his devotion. Moreover, Mrs. Yoa Trebla will not live with the general now as she is afraid of having malaria to children. And all three have sued Dr. Mandew for damages.

"Twenty years ago," said the passenger with the red ribbon in his button hole, "I knew that man whom you saw get off at the last station. He was a young man of rare promise, a college graduate, a man of brilliant intellect and shrewd mercantile ability. Life dawned before him in all the glowing colour of fair promise. He had some money when he left college. He invested it in business, and his business prospered. He married a beautiful young girl who bore him three lovely children. No one dreamed that the poorhouse would ever be their home. But in an evil hour the young man yielded to the tempter. He began to drink beer. He liked it, and drank more; He drank, and encouraged others to drink. That was only 14 years ago, and he was a prosperous, wealthy man. To-day what is he?" The clergyman in the front seat, solemnly—"A sot and a beggar!" The red-ribbon man, disconsolately—"Oh, no! He is a member of Congress, and owns a brewery worth \$15,000."—*mercantile paper.*

A FULL-BLEPPED grandfather of St. Louis had his beard shaved off, showing a clean face for the first time for a number of years. At the dinner table, his three-year-old granddaughter noticed it, gazed long with wondering eye, and finally ejaculated, "Grandfather, where had you get on?"



## POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

## Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised April 4th, 1879.)

In the following Statements and Tables the rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce; for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything be inserted in them except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as though Written by Hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. Any of them in a Book Packet expose it to the higher charges stated below.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 4 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

## Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritania, all N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Chili, Brazil, Peru, the Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australian group.

## Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route—		
Letters,	5 cents each.	
Post Cards,	8 cents each.	
Registration,	8 cents.	
Newspapers,	2 cents each.	
Books and Patterns,	2 cents per 2 oz.	
Commercial Papers,	6 cents per 4 oz.	

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom by *Brindisi* only—

Letters,	12 cents per 1/2 oz.
Post Cards,	5 cents each.
Registration,	8 cents.
Newspapers,	4 cents each.
Books and Patterns,	4 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers,	8 cents per 4 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

## Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Aspinwall (N.B.), Bahamas, Guatemala (N.B.), Hayti (N.B.), New Granada (N.B.), Panama (N.B.), and Venezuela (N.B.).—

Via San Francisco or Honolulu.	Via San Francisco or Honolulu.	Via San Francisco or Honolulu.
Letters,	12	30
Registration,	None.	8
Newspapers,	4	6
Books & Patterns,	6	8

Bolivia, Costa Rica (N.B.), Ecuador (N.B.), Nicaragua (N.B.).—

Letters,	20	30	34
Newspapers,	4	4	6
Books & Patterns,	12	6	8
Registration,	8	None.	None.

Hawaiian Kingdom.—

Letters,	12	12	16
Registration,	None.	None.	None.
Newspapers,	4	4	6
Books & Patterns,	6	6	8

W. Indies (except as above), Paraguay, Uruguay.—

Letters,	—	30	34
Newspapers,	—	4	6
Books & Patterns,	—	6	8
Registration,	—	8	8

to British & Union West Indies only.) — 8 8

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12; Registration, 8; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

\* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

## LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books & Patterns.	Per 2 oz.
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Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction,.....

Between any other two of the following places (through a British office) viz.—Hongkong, Macao, Fuzhou, Canton, and Japan, Bangkok, Cebu, China, Tientsin, and the Philippines, by *Private Ship*,.....

Between the above by *Contract Mail*,.....

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 24 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets not exceeding 10 inches by 16 inches.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched, or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper. Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to *bona fide* trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained at night for the Post, viz. Metal boxes, porcelain and China fruit, vegetables, bananas

of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, adds of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

A similar supplementary Mail is made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee is also 18 cents.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 6 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unsealed, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Peking, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCELS, CONTAINING NO LETTERS, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as bandboxes, &c.); Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dynamite, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mail, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the parcels against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted to the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Berne provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony."

The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 6 cents.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H.M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton

by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three-pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

Mails for the United Kingdom, &c. by French Packet.

Under instructions from the London Post Office, the Mails for the United Kingdom which have hitherto been forwarded via Marseilles, will henceforth be forwarded via Naples, as it is understood that a gain of twelve hours results from the adoption of this route.

As it would be extremely inconvenient to divide the mail, and no practical advantage would result from doing so, all correspondence intended for the United Kingdom by French Packet will be sent via Naples, even though marked via Marseilles.

An impression appears to prevail that correspondence for the Mediterranean stations, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, the Levant, Turkey, &c., can be forwarded only by British Packet. It can be forwarded also by French Packet, and if so forwarded generally arrives a week earlier than if it had been detained for the British Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-sending, or mis-delivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered), nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as postage or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch, even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers—to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.

Patterns—to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs.

6.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

7.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

8.—No order can be paid till the Payee have signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

9.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

10.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

Local Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent. premium in all cases. A fixed rate is in force for drawing on the United Kingdom in force at Shanghai.

For H. M. Ships, &c.

Modeste Tyne 11 Post card

Books, etc. without Covers.

Angus, Address and Salticr Herald, Australia Trade Review, China Studies, Christian, Courier and Bremer Nachrichten (in a bundle), Daily Telegraph, Gazzetta del Villaggio, Glasgow Herald, Herts and Essex Observer, Hobbes Pyram (Russian), Iron, Journal de Gand, Law Magazine and Review, Liverpool Weekly Mercury, Mission Catholique, Montagu Zeitung, National Zeitung, Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, Sole, Standard,

## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Unclaimed Correspondence, June 27, 1879.

Let. Pap.	Let. Pap.
Adams, M. J.	1 Kuper, G.
Adams, Mr.	1 Legg, John Chas.
Allen, H. D.	1 Leonard, Clarence
Amiable Ins.	1 Lessor, Y.
Office	1 Little, L.
Appelstadt, 1	1 H. A.
Arias, Aurelio de	1 Lone, J.
Atkins, J. R.	1 Long Sing & Co.
Attenton	1 reg. Lowe, S.
Ayong, Mr.	1 Madge, J.
Bavandica, F.	1 Mangot, M.
Boniter, Julio L.	1 Marsden, Capt.
Beveridge, A.	1 Marshall, Fran. J.
Blondin, R.	1 Margues, Pedro
Blondin, R.	1 M. K.
Blyth, J. W.	1 M. K.
Borson, Mrs. T.	1 Moll, Monar.
Braga, Joaquim	1 Morton & Co.
Sonza de	1 Messrs
Bredneider, T.	1 Munves, George
British Empire	1 Murray, John
Proprietor of	1 Engineer
Broome, T.	1 Newton, G. B.
Brother	1 Ormiston, Mrs.
Bulkeley, Geo. E.	1 Pallastek, Adolph
Cabrielan	1 Penman, H. Jno.
Richard	1 Penn, C. M.
Carnio, G. G.	1 Petric, Martin
Chilton, W.	1 Phillips, J.
Christiansen	1 Phillips, Mrs.
S. B.	1 Pitcher, Chas. A.
Christo, M.	1 Quong Awing
Clifton, Mrs.	1 Renouf, C. E.
Coare, F. W.	1 Robertson, Henry
Colver, Mr.	1 Rochester, W. H.
Comish, Robt.	1 Ross, Thos.
B.C.S.	1 Rozario, F. do
Concord, John P.	1 Rushion, E. H.
Cook, Henry	1 Scott, F. J.
Costa, Henrique	1 Show, Chas. A.
Cristoforo, D.	1 Shun Ahyan
Culbertson	1 Silva, Jose F.
Rev. J. N.	1 Smith & Co. H.
Cum, J. M.	1 Stevenson, D.
David, Quintin	1 Stout, M.
Day, F. J.	1 Strickland, M.
Deering, Wm. H.	1 Summers, Harry
Dobbelstein, H.	1 Sun Fat
Downey, Thos. G.	1 Sutherland, S. F.
Dyer, Joseph	1 Swann, L. J. C.
Ennes, John	1 Tan Pak Chua
Farnes & Co.	1 Tay-fook, Mrs.
Messrs	1 Thomas, James
George	1 Thornton, Sil.
Wichellstake	1 vester
Graham, D.	1 Tranter, Rev.
Graziano, Conte	1 Vaughan, J.
Greening, S. G.	1 Weight, Mr. John
essaman	1 Walker & Co.
Grinter, Walter	1 Messrs
Heckford	1 Weths, Coffa
Bernardo	1 D. Bra
Happer, A. P., Jr.	1 Wheeler, H. R.
Hartman, J.	1 Wing Chung
Hill, Chas. E.	1 Winok, Rev.
Hine, Rev.	1 Winok, Rev.
Horton, A.	1 Winok, Rev.
Johnston, & Co.	1 A. R. Hall
Kitts, Mrs. E.	1 Worlidge, Lt.
Klovekorn	1 card J. F.

## For Merchant Ships.



## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore K., and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.  
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.  
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.  
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.  
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.  
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.  
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.  
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.  
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
<b>Steamers</b>							
Bombay	5	Brit.	749	Feb. 12	Kwok Acheong	Yokohama	Coast Dock
China	5	Brit.	1036	June 27	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	at daylight
Conquest	4	Brit.	317	June 25	R. & S. Shun	Holhow & Halphong	at daylight
Emeralda	5	Brit.	395	June 27	Russell & Co.	Manila	at daylight
Fame	5	Brit.	117	June 16	H. K. & W'poo Dock Co.	Yokohama	at daylight
Gaelic	5	Brit.	1712	June 16	O. & S. S. Co.	Yokohama	at daylight
Galleo of Lorne	4	Brit.	1389	June 17	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Yokohama	at daylight
Glamis Castle	7	Brit.	1675	June 18	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Yokohama	at daylight
Hindostan	5	Brit.	991	June 5	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	3rd prox.
Kiungchow	1	Brit.	365	May 27	Kwok Acheong	Shanghai	To-morrow
Malwa	2	Brit.	1775	June 28	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Foochow	To-day
Memul	5	Brit.	2000	June 19	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Coast Ports	2nd prox.
Namoa	5	Brit.	862	June 28	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Saloon	30th inst.
Norna	2	Brit.	606	May 31	Kwok Acheong	Saloon	30th inst.
Paladin	3	Brit.	897	June 17	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Saloon	30th inst.
Pandora	5	Brit.	652	June 26	Melchers & Co.	Saloon	30th inst.
Rajasthanhar	3	Brit.	933	June 23	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok	1st prox.
Saint Mark	4	Brit.	1097	June 7	Hop-Kee	S'pore and Penang	30th inst.
Salvadora	4	Span.	615	June 11	Remedios & Co.	Manila	To-day
Sea Gull	8	Brit.	48	Mar. 24	China Traders' Insurance Co.	Singapore, &c.	at daylight
Stentor	5	Brit.	1804	June 27	Butterfield & Swire	Yokohama	To-morrow
Sunda	2	Brit.	1029	June 16	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Europe, &c.	at daylight
Therian	5	Brit.	1871	June 28	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Newchwang	at daylight
Thales	5	Brit.	820	June 13	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Wahli	5	Brit.	285	June 25	Landstein & Co.		
Zephyr	4	Brit.	str.	June 25	Russell & Co.		
<b>Sailing Vessels</b>							
Abbie N. Franklin	2	Amer.	480	Mar. 26	Captain		For Sale
Ann Adamson	2	Brit.	464	June 26	Wong Him Woo		
Augusta	3	Dutch	1308	June 17	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Blenheim	2	Brit.	574	June 8	Melchers & Co.		
Canton	1	Brit.	779	June 8	Chinese		
Catherine Marden	2	Brit.	3m. sh.	May 24	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Channel Queen	2	Brit.	609	May 24	Carlowitz & Co.		
Charité	2	Brit.	609	June 12	Chinese		
Charon Waitana	2	Brit.	656	June 12	Chinese		
Chasca	4	Amer.	628	June 18	Chinese		
Clara	7	Brit.	927	May 26	Vogel & Co.		
Clara Babuyan	2	Brit.	656	June 8	Borneo Co., Limited		
Colwyn	7	Brit.	1180	May 31	Vogel & Co.		
Cordeaux	3	Brit.	459	June 4	Carlowitz & Co.		
Edward Barrow	8	Brit.	958	June 26	Carlowitz & Co.		
Esperance	3	Brit.	272	June 8	Carlowitz & Co.		
Fabius	2	Brit.	650	June 8	Chinese		
Fetich	4	Brit.	471	June 8	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Q. O. Truuant	7	Brit.	1529	June 11	Messageries Maritimes		
Gauntlet	4	Brit.	666	May 17	Vogel & Co.		
Gallia	2	Brit.	542	June 8	Captain		
Little E. Tapley	8	Amer.	946	April 25	Vogel & Co.		
Heronius	4	Brit.	372	June 23	Vogel & Co.		
Heronius	4	Brit.	425	June 17	Waler & Co.		
Highlander	4	Amer.	1852	June 19	Vogel & Co.		
Irene	4	Amer.	481	May 16	Russell & Co.		
Jan Peter	2	Brit.	335	June 8	Siemens & Co.		
John O. Munro	1	Brit.	612	June 23	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
John R. Stanhope	2	Brit.	407	May 8	Russell & Co.		
Lucky	2	Brit.	424	June 9	Chinese		
Marquis of Argyll	3	Brit.	500	June 11	Rosario & Co.		
Miriam	3	Amer.	598	June 8	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Monte Rosa	7	Amer.	1818	June 15	Borneo Company, Limited		
Moses B. Tower	4	Amer.	637	June 14	Chong Woo		
N. N.	3	Dutch	176	June 17	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Netho Morn Man	2	Brit.	595	June 27	Chinese		
Norseman	2	Brit.	717	June 8	Chinese		
Phalaris	3	Brit.	421	June 8	Siemens & Co.		
Philippine	4	Brit.	300	May 17	Rosario & Co.		
Pi Des Ma Dee	2	Brit.	465	June 8	Kin Tye Loong		
Prima Donna	4	Amer.	1460	April 16	Vogel & Co.		
Prince Arthur	4	Brit.	285	June 8	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Queen of England	2	Brit.	540	June 8	Chinese		
R. M. Hayward	4	Amer.	605	June 28	Chinese		
Rapid	1	Brit.	429	June 8	Chinese		
Rideman	3	Brit.	740	June 19	Order		
San Francisco	4	Brit.	264	June 18	Siemens & Co.		
Siamese Crown	4	Brit.	559	June 22	Chinese		
Sourabaya Packet	4	Dutch	462	June 14	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
South American	4	Amer.	1762	June 8	Russell & Co.		
Stout	3	Brit.	580	June 8	Siemens & Co.		
Sumatra	3	Amer.	1090	Sept. 20	Russell & Co.		
Ta Lee	3	Brit.	350	June 20	Siemens & Co.		
Theresa & Nelly	3	Brit.	350	June 8	Carlowitz & Co.		
Three Brothers	3	Brit.	367	June 18	E. Tye Hong		
Vale of Doon	3	Brit.	669	June 12	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Vesta	3	Dutch	447	June 9	Siemens & Co.		
Vigilant	3	Amer.	1800	June 11	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Wodan	7	Brit.	489	June 23	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Zephyr	1	Brit.	800	June 8	Captain		
<b>WHAMPOA</b>							
Johann Smidt	Bosche	Ger.	433	June 10	Melchers & Co.		
Tartar	Keamena	Ger.	266	June 10	Melchers & Co.		
<b>CANTON</b>							
Chinkiang	Jurr	Brit.	799	June 26	Siemens & Co.	Shanghai	

## Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Lily.....	7 h	British	gun vessel	720	3	95	June 18	B. E. Cochrane
Li Tai.....	2 h	Annamese	man-of-war	2060	.....	.....	June 10	Yuen
Meeanee.....	6 c	British	military hospital	2591	.....	.....	.....	.....
Midge.....	7 c	British	gunboat	4 465	.....	.....	.....	.....
Modeste.....	6 c	British	corvette	1910	14	850	May 22	H. Salmoud
Moorehen.....	7 h	British	gunboat	420	4	60	April 28	J. G. Mead
Mosquito.....	6 h	British	gunboat	405	4	50	June 8	W. Carey
Sheldrake.....	7 h	British	gunboat	465	4	60	May 15	Lt.-Com. G. A. Grey
Tyne.....	7 c	British	transport	3020	2	.....	June 18	J. B. Hays
Victor Emanuel.....	6 h	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	20	.....	.....	John R. Stokes
								Commodore Smith

## HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.	Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
Ichang	700	Ogston	Butterfield and Swire	An-lan	221	7	70	J. Godall
Kin Shan	457	Cary	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.	Chen-jui	80	3	20	A. Walker
Kin Kiang	617	...	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.	Chen-to	221	7	70	Stewart
Powan	1890	Bonning, A.	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.	Ching-on	120	2	40	Chinese Admiral
Sir J. J. Jeecebhoy	184	...	Kwok Acheong	Ching-po	180	2	40	...
Spark	140	Lefavour	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.	Chun-tung	180	2	40	Chun Yi Hu
Sung Ting	314	Hawthorne	O. M. S. N. Co.	Li-sha	80	4	20	Read
White Cloud	280	Hoyland	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.	Peng-chou-hai	600	4	120	C. H. Palmer
Yotal	180	Browne	Kwok Acheong	Quang-on	180	4	40	Li Ping Tye
				Shen-shi	180	4	60	H. Wade
				Sui-tai	180	4	60	J. Calder
				Tehing-tai	180	4	60	Beasard
				Tahing-po	100	8	40	Ching

## CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS, &amp;c.

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
An-lan	221	7	70	J. Godall
Chen-jui	80	3	20	A. Walker
Chen-to	221	7	70	Stewart
Ching-on	120	2	40	Chinese Admiral
Ching-po	180	2	40	...
Chun-tung	180	2	40	Chun Yi Hu
Li-sha	80	4	20	Read
Peng-chou-hai	600	4	120	C. H. Palmer
Quang-on	180	4	40	Li Ping Tye
Shen-shi	180	4	60	H. Wade
Sui-tai	180	4	60	J. Calder
Tehing-tai	180	4	60	Beasard
Tahing-po	100	8	40	Ching

## FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.	Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
Ichang	700	Ogston	Butterfield and Swire	An-lan	221	7	70	J. Godall
Kin Shan	457	Cary	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.	Chen-jui	80	3	20	A. Walker
Kin Kiang	617	...	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.	Chen-to	221	7	70	Stewart
Powan	1890	Bonning, A.	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.	Ching-on	120	2	40	Chinese Admiral
Sir J. J. Jeecebhoy	184	...	Kwok Acheong	Ching-po	180	2	40	...
Spark	140	Lefavour	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.	Chun-tung	180	2	40	Chun Yi Hu
Sung Ting	314	Hawthorne	O. M. S. N. Co.	Li-sha	80	4	20	Read
White Cloud	280	Hoyland	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.	Peng-chou-hai	600	4	120	C. H. Palmer
Yotal	180	Browne	Kwok Acheong	Quang-on	180	4	40	Li Ping Tye
				Shen-shi	180	4	60	H. Wade
				Sui-tai	180	4	60	J. Calder
				Tehing-tai	180	4	60	Beasard
				Tahing-po	100	8	40	Ching

## SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.	Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
Ichang	700	Ogston	Butterfield and Swire	An-lan	221	7	70	J. Godall
Kin Shan	457	Cary	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.	Chen-jui	80	3	20	A. Walker
Kin Kiang	617	...	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.	Chen-to	221	7	70	Stewart
Powan	1890	Bonning, A.	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.	Ching-on	120	2	40	Chinese Admiral
Sir J. J. Jeecebhoy	184	...	Kwok Acheong	Ching-po	180	2	40	...
Spark	140	Lefavour	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.	Chun-tung	180	2	40	Chun Yi Hu
Sung Ting	314	Hawthorne	O. M. S. N. Co.	Li-sha	80	4	20	Read
White Cloud	280	Hoyland	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.	Peng-chou-hai	600	4	120	C. H. Palmer
Yotal	180	Browne	Kwok Acheong	Quang-on	180	4	40	Li Ping Tye
				Shen-shi	180	4	60	H. Wade
				Sui-tai	180	4	60	J. Calder
				Tehing-tai	180	4	60	Beasard
				Tahing-po	100	8	40	Ching

## HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, June 28th, 1879.  
At 1090 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.		Price.	Chinese Name.
Bacon, English, . . lb.	450	400	來路烟猪肉
" Aine, Sugar cured, . .	250	220	花旗烟猪肉
" Foochow, . . .	200	180	福州烟猪肉
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy.	170	160	尾龍扒
Beef Corned, . . . catty	140	130	鹹牛肉
" Roast, . . .	150	140	燒牛肉
" Soup, . . .	90	80	湯肉
" Steak, . . .	150	140	牛肉
Bullocks' Brains, . . per set	50	40	牛腦
" Tongue, fresh, each	300	270	牛脚
" " corned, . . .	300	270	鹹牛脚
" Head, . . .	750	700	牛頭
" Heart, . . .	130	120	牛心
" Hump, Salt, . . catty	180	120	牛肩
" Feet, . . . each	50	45	牛脚
" Kidneys, . . .	60	50	牛腰
" Tail, . . .	100	90	牛尾
" Liver, . . . catty	80	70	牛肝
" Tripe (undressed), catty	55	45	牛肚
Calves' Head and Feet, set	600	500	牛仔頭脚
Hams, American, . . lb.	320	300	花旗火腿
" Chinese, . . .	250	220	金華火腿
" English, . . .	380	350	來路火腿
Mutton Chop, . . .	180	160	羊牌
" Leg, . . .	180	160	羊腿
" Shoulder, . . .	140	120	羊手
Pigs' Chittlings, . . catty	70	60	猪脚
" Feet, . . .	110	100	猪脚
" Eys, . . .	120	110	猪雞
" Head, . . .	90	80	猪頭
" Heart, . . . each	60	50	猪心
" Kidneys, . . .	90	80	猪腰
" Liver, . . . lb.	120	110	猪肝
Pork, Chop, . . . catty	150	140	猪牌
" Corned, . . .	140	130	鹹猪肉
" Leg, . . .	150	140	猪腿
" Fat or Lard, . . .	110	100	猪油
Sheeps' Head, and Feet, set	450	400	羊頭脚
" Heart, . . . each	45	40	羊心
" Kidneys, . . .	70	60	羊腰
" Liver, . . .	140	130	羊肝
Sticking Pigs, . . .	\$2.25	\$1.50	猪仔
Suet, Beef, . . . lb.	120	—	生牛油
" Mutton, . . .	120	110	生羊油
Sweet Bread, . . . catty	130	120	牛核
Veal, . . .	140	130	牛仔肉
Poultry.			
Capon, . . . catty	250	200	鐵雞
Doves, . . . each	120	110	班鳩
Ducks, . . . catty	110	100	鴨
Eggs, Hen . . . doz.	100	—	雞蛋
Fowls, . . . catty	180	170	雞
Geese, . . .	120	110	鵞
Partridges, . . . each	300	280	鵪鶉
Pigeons, . . . each	140	130	白鴿
Rabbits, live, Canton . .	700	600	省城兔
Turkeys, Cock, . . catty	500	450	火雞公
" Hen, . . .	350	300	火雞母
Fish.			
Bombay Ducks, . . per hundred	220	200	肚魚乾
Bream, . . . catty	100	90	鯽魚
Carp, . . .	100	90	鯉魚
Catfish, . . .	50	40	赤魚
Codfish, Salt, . . .	160	—	鹹魚
Crabs, . . .	80	50	蟹
Cuttle Fish, . . .	70	60	墨魚
Dace, . . .	80	70	黃尾
Dog Fish, . . .	60	50	跌倒沙
Eels, Congor . . .	60	50	海鰻
" Fresh water . . .	100	90	淡水鰻
File Fish, . . .	80	70	刺皮
Fresh Fish, Large . . .	140	130	大鮮魚
" Small . . .	80	70	鮮魚仔
Garoupa, . . .	180	120	鮮魚
Gudgeon, . . .	100	90	石斑
Gurnard, . . .	100	90	白哈魚
Haddock, . . .	90	80	紅角
Herrings, fresh . . .	80	—	黃花
" smoked . . . box	\$1.00	—	黃烟
King Crab, . . . each	140	—	綠生
Live Fish, . . . catty	180	120	生魚
Lobsters, . . .	180	120	龍蝦
Mullet, . . .	70	60	鱈魚
Parrot Fish, . . .	110	100	鯛魚公
Perch, . . .	80	70	頭魚
Pike, . . .	110	100	鱈魚
Plaice, . . .	80	70	花斑
Pomfret, White . . .	110	100	白鰻
Pomfret, Black . . .	100	90	黑鰻
Prawns, . . .	110	100	黑蝦
Ray, . . .	70	60	琵琶
Rock Fish, . . .	90	80	石狗公
Roach, . . .	110	100	鰱魚
Shark young, . . .	60	50	鯊魚
Salmon, Canton, . . .	110	100	鹹魚
Salt Fish, . . .	120	90	鹹魚
Shad, . . .	80	80	鹹魚